Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1862. NO. 10.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Opinion of Farmers on Mr. Blake's Order.

We are daily receiving letters from farmers in different sections of the State, and they nearly all express themselves strongly opposed to the proposition of Mr. Blake in our Legislature, to take the stipend from our agricultural societies, common schools, &c., &c., as a means of *saving*. It is a saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung sort of economy, and the farmers so understand it. The following are extracts from some of the correspondence alluded to:

M. E. R., an enterprising farmer in Stetson, says—"I hope, really, that our Legislature will not be induced by any influence that can be brought to bear on them to cut off the aid and encouragement given to our agricultural societies. This is the last place they should touch. Our agricultural pursuits are the top and bottom of every thing. All other pursuits are only the branches that draw all their sustenance from this great trunk. Kill this and every thing will wither and die.

It will be wisdom in the Legislature, and for the best interest of all parties and every person in the State, to give all the assistance possible to this institution. The great wealth of our State now does not consist in its pine trees, but in the soil, and it takes hard and laborious toil to bring out the rich and golden crops for food for man and beast, and to have not only peace but plenty, throughout our land. We farmers are just beginning to learn the worth of our own State as one of the best places in all the world for a person to live in. Give us encouragement and we shall have one of the richest agricultural States in the Union in a few years."

S. F. P. of Naples, another of our best agriculturists, writes—"I am afraid our Legislators will need another *word in their ears*, else they will do a thing of which they and we shall be ashamed. Cripple our Schools! Cripple our Agriculture! Stop our Scientific Survey! Make fools of themselves *generally!* Well I hope they will not take it upon themselves to 'Resolve' a *suspension* of *sunshine* and *showers for next summer!* Yet it might be quite as *sensible* and *effective* as many of the resolves over which they are wasting the *people's money* and their *own wind*."

We could multiply extracts of the kind from many other letters from hard working, prudent farmers. Farmers who know the worth of a dollar prudentially and financially, as well as any of our Representatives, and who know how much the taxes will have to be increased, and *why* they must be increased as any body else; and yet they all say—hands off from any encouragement you have hitherto given to our common schools and to agriculture. They should remain as sacred as was the ark of the covenant in the days of yore, for like that same ark therein lies the salvation of the State.

The following communication from an "Old Farmer" in Penobscot county, is so pat to the purpose that we publish it in full:

"How to Save—*Is Samuel also among the Prophets?* It appears by the papers, that one of our wise men has hit on a way to save taxes this year by throwing agriculture and education and such like *trash* overboard, and *save the expense*.—Now I wish you would ask the Square, if he comes home before planting time, to go round among the farmers and advise them to be wise and patriotic in like manner, and not be so silly *this year* as to spend any money for seed, just to *kiver* up in the ground, but save it to pay their taxes with. Such doings are well enough in good times, but we are in a very peculiar situation now, and we must *save* every cent. When times come good again, and the war taxes are all paid off, why then we can begin again just as well as ever.

We have raised some pretty smart men, and pretty smart crops too, before now down here in Penobscot, and if the Square will just come over and argue it all out how these results are in no way connected with schools and agricultural reports and such like, we will vote him Governor, or Judge, or anything he wants.

Old Farmer."

Importation of Stock into Maryland.

Good old Maryland, one of the blessed "old thirteen," has been sorely pressed by the enemies of the Union, and still is in the hands of Mars rather than Ceres, but it is refreshing to know that there are yet many there who are attending to their farms and their cattle and laboring to not only "do good," but to "communicate." The following is an extract from a letter we have received from our friend Samuel Sutton, a worthy and enterprising farmer of St. Dennis, near Baltimore, and a neighbor of the "Relay House" which became so famous last spring at the opening of the rebellion. We are glad to hear of the introduction of so many good things into our country, and wish friend Sutton a full tide of success in his enterprise:

"On the 10th of October, 1860, I went over to England from New York, in steamer Persia, and landed at Liverpool 20th same month. I went over England and selected the following stock and brought them home, viz: 20 Shropshire ewes and a buck; 6 Lincolnshire ewes and a buck. The ewes of both breeds were with lambs except one. Two pigs, a male and female of the Tamworth large breed. This breed of swine have been taking premiums over all others in England. Three females and two males of the Cumberland swine, called the small breed. These are also very popular in England. One Nottinghamshire sow; she has had one litter of pigs by the Cumberland boar, and I never saw finer pigs in my life. Four Alderney (Jersey) heifers. Three of these were with calf and one of them had a calf by her side. Twelve Derby Game fowls from the stock of the Earl of Derby. One Scotch Shepherd dog (female.) I sailed from Southampton, Jan. 7, 1861, in the steamer Teutonia, and arrived with them all alive in New York on the 20th of the same month. I have now five buck lambs of the Shropshire down breed for sale. They are preferred in those parts of England that I visited to the South Downs. They have a third heavier frame, produce more lean meat, and a larger quantity of wool. I have also a Lincolnshire buck that I would sell, they grow heavy and coarse wool of long staple. I should be happy to see you again at my place, and if any of your friends should come this way, I shall be happy to show them my stock if they would call on me."

Our friend Sutton may be assured that it would give us great pleasure to pay him a visit once more, and we will warrant any of our friends, who may call on him, that they will receive a farmer's welcome.

Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.

We publish the following account of experiments with Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime by an intelligent farmer of New Hampshire:

County Farm, (Belknap County,) Laconia, N. H., Dec. 3d, 1861.

Gents:—In reply to your inquiries as to the results of my experience in the use of your Super-phosphate of Lime, I would say,—on one acre of land I made the following experiment: On one-third of said acre I put six loads of manure from my hog-pen; on the other two-thirds I put eight loads of refuse manure (very poor.) I thought the two-thirds too poorly manured to plant with corn, and went and bought a bag of your Phosphate of Lime, and as I planted my corn on the latter piece, I put one table-spoonful in a hill. I also planted with corn the other third of the acre which I considered to be highly manured. When the corn came up there was a marked difference in favor of the piece where your Phosphate was used. On the part where the hog-manure was used, the wire-worm destroyed some. Where the Phosphate was used the corn was a dark green color, grew very fast, and by the middle of June was twice as large as the other. This piece of corn was located some forty rods from the farm buildings, and I was often inquired of (as many persons visited the farm) relative to the cause of the difference in my corn plat, which was easily distinguished almost as far as the corn could be seen. To satisfy myself fully of its value, I took one row on the same piece and in twelve hills I put one table-spoonful of Phosphate to the hill. On the remainder of the row I put no manure. When harvested, the corn from the twelve hills was ripe and good, and on the remainder of the row I had not one ripe ear. On the two-thirds of the acre I raised sixty bushels of ears of corn, of good quality. On the other third I raised twenty bushels of ears of a very poor quality. I used three bags of the Phosphate on our farm this year, and have never before raised so good corn, and am satisfied that Phosphate of Lime is the best article to be used for corn raising.

Deacon Lougee of Sanbornton, madetrial of one bag of your Phosphate of Lime this season. On the land where the Phosphate was used, the amount raised was much larger than where it was not used. By way of experiment, he left one row where he did not use the Phosphate, the next to it he put the Phosphate into the hill and planted with corn. When he harvested, he weighed the amount raised in each row (of same number of hills) and that where the Phosphate was used the weight was 73 lbs.—the other 51 lbs.

Mr. G. L. Sanborn, of Meredith, used one bag of the Phosphate of Lime in the hill on part of the lot planted with corn. When harvested, the amount raised on the same number of square rods of land, was double the amount of the other where no Phosphate was used.

Mr. Elisha Lougee of Guilford, has also tried your Phosphate of Lime, and on measuring the amount raited, thinks the difference in favor of the Phosphate "sufficient to pay for the cost of the Phosphate three times over." There are several others who have used your Super-phosphate of Lime, in this vicinity, and all speak in its praise.

I am respectfully yours,

Warren Sanborn,
Overseer County Farm.

Cultivation of Orchards.

It has been a question with many pretty good orchardists in Maine, whether orchards after they have come to a bearing state should be plowed and cultivated. Many contend that having put the land in good condition and well set with grass, nothing more should be done to it except an occasional top dressing. Others recommend plowing shoal and cultivation, adding suitable fertilizers. Now which is right? What says Experience on this subject. We know the fact that but few orchards in Maine are cultivated. Indeed, but very few get even a slight top dressing. The orchard is emphatically a permanent crop. When once established it remains for long series of years giving out its fruits more or less every season. Is it any wonder, therefore, that it should in time exhaust the necessary food for it from the soil, and require some replenishment of it? And is merely a surface application of this sufficient, without stirring the soil a little?

Stretches in Sheep---Query.

Mr. Editor:—Will you oblige an old subscriber and constant reader of the *Farmer* by giving a remedy for the "stretches" in sheep?

Very respectfully, J. W. G.
Hudson, Feb. 11th, 1862.

Note. We would cheerfully do it if we were sure of the cause of this singular disorder. Various causes have been assigned, but there is still much uncertainty in regard to it. We have had opportunity to make an examination of only two subjects that died of this disease, and in both of them we found what medical men call "*intussusception*"—that is one portion shut into another, and so crowded together as to stop all passage.—This is the extent of our knowledge of the cause. Whether this is invariably the case is more than we can tell. If it is, something that will relax, as tobacco injections for instance, might be good, and kneading or manipulating the bowels with the hands might be of service. We should like to hear from others on this subject.—Ed.

☞ We commence the publication of a series of valuable articles upon Maple Sugar and its manufacture, from the pen of a gentleman who has taken much practical interest in this branch of domestic production. We trust that the farmers of Maine will avail themselves of the information so seasonably and intelligently furnished in these articles, and that an improved quantity and a largely increased production of sugar will result from the attention which has been recently awakened to the subject,

Information Wanted.

Mr. Editor:—I have a hog that was taken lame in one fore leg a short time ago, and then in the other fore leg. After this the lameness left them, and took him in the hind legs. If you can inform me what will cure him you will confer a favor on one of your subscribers.

Lincolnville, Feb. 3d, 1862.

Note. Your hog has probably got the rheumatism, and is not the first *hog* that has had it either. Wash his legs and rub them smartly so as to cleanse the "oilet-holes." Then get some crude antimony, pulverize it and give him a table spoonful every day, in his swill, for three or four days. If you cannot procure antimony use flower of sulphur instead. Give him a warm, dry nest, and plenty of corn.—Ed.

☞ A communication will be found in our columns, received from Prof. Hitchcock, in reference to the Scientific Survey of the State. Although a private letter, we think our readers will be much pleased with its perusal, and have therefore taken the liberty to publish it.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from Prof. Hitchcock, State Geologist.

Amherst, Mass., Jan. 31st, 1862.

Dear Doctor:—I intended to have written you several weeks since respecting a few matters of the Scientific Survey, but have not found time until to-day. You know that I went to Montreal in December to compare notes with the Geologists there. I carried a quantity of fossils with me, and the results of their examination were quite interesting. They give us more definite knowledge of the age of the rocks of Maine than has ever before been ascertained.

First of all I will speak of the red sandstone of Perry and vicinity, where so many persons have suspected the existence of coal. Some dozen species of fossil plants have been obtained from one locality in Perry, which are all of a Devonian or old red sandstone type, or of the formation which lies below the true coal formation. Hence we must not expect coal there. This conclusion I had arrived at when on the ground last summer, and was pleased to find it so strongly confirmed by the recent labors of Mr. Dawson, Principal of the McGill College. He has been examining the plants from several old red sandstone localities in the country, and finds in every one of them some of the Perry plants. The only reason why we may both dislike this conclusion is, that the hopes of so many persons are disappointed. But my disappointment was mitigated somewhat by finding so many curious organic remains in the rocks. Among them are two new species of ferns, and one new genus of a coniferous plant like the pine or spruce, save that it was a tropical plant. This shows that when these plants were living, the climate of Maine must have been like that of the West Indies.

Secondly, interesting facts were developed respecting the fossiliferous rocks in Pembroke, Lubec, and vicinity. I had collected an immense number of them, and was satisfied that they were what geologists call Upper Silurian. But now it is possible to go still further, and say definitely that they belong to the very top layer of the Upper Silurian group, to what geologists call the Lower Helderberg group. Moreover, those limestone rocks which you examined on Horse-shoe pond, near "Dean Murch's Cave," when we were exploring the wild lands, prove to be of the same age. You know that our assistant Packard found the same limestone on Square lake, and collected twenty kinds of fossils from it. The "honeycomb" fossil, or favosite coral, which we found so abundant on the east branch of the Penobscot, is one of the characteristic forms of this limestone. Mr. Packard's fossils from Square lake were exceedingly beautiful. The Canadian Geologists were in extacies over them, and wanted to know at once where more of them might be found, that they might visit the locality and collect for themselves. There were several new species of trilobites among them.

We did not think that we might be the means of inciting distinguished men to visit northern Aroostook, though we did hope that our description of the country would induce farmers to settle there. The people there, however, will be glad to receive visits, even if it be for a short time, from the savants, especially if future expeditions should cost as much as ours did. I do not hesitate to predict that scientific men will visit Maine the coming season, solely on account of our representations of the rocks, not simply at Square lake, but at Telos lake, Grand lake, Moosehead lake, Perry, Pembroke, etc.

Thirdly, another belt of fossiliferous rocks, running south westerly from Masardis along the Aroostook river, across Lake Telos, Moosehead lake, and Parlin pond, proves to be exceedingly interesting. Everybody in Maine knows how the fossil shells from this rock look, because they find boulders of them in their fields, particularly in Penobscot and Kennebec counties. Those stones were all derived from this belt of rocks, but were broken off by icebergs and carried in a south easterly direction to a great distance. In one case I took the pains to measure the distance one stone had traveled, and found it to be 150 miles. Well this rock is determined to be the very lowest part of the Devonian formation; or what geologists call the Oriskany sandstone. It is lower down the series than the red sandstone of Perry.

Fourthly. Since writing my report, I have shown the marble which we discovered on the east branch, to a sculptor, (Mr. Akers of Portland,) and he pronounces it to be statuary marble, and of a quality superior to that which is imported from abroad. If, then, we have discovered a clue to some of the finest statuary marble in the world, in the wild lands of Maine, the cost of our Survey has been more than trebly repaid to the State, for it will not only be the means of affording to the world this beautiful marble, but will cause that waste region to be settled—and the forests will give way to settlers.

Another fact has also come to my notice recently. A large mass of native copper has been found near Carroll, in the wild lands of the eastern part of the State. It must come from a copper belt entending into the State from near Woodstock, N. B. I had recommended in my report that this region be examined, from geological indications, but was hardly prepared to hear of the discovery of copper in it before the recommendation was printed. This discovery illustrates the fact that most important economical discovries will follow strictly scientific investigations. It is impossible for a scientific exploration to be made without revealing much that is valuable. This copper belt ought to be carefully explored another season; particularly as this piece of native copper was found near the proposed route of the railroad between Oldtown and Princeton.

Have you heard of the prospect of discovering tin in Oxford county? A mass of tin ore weighing five pounds has been found in Paris. This is the largest amount of tin ever found in America, and its position indicates that more of it will be found in the vicinity. You know that a good mine of tin in this country would be worth more than ten gold mines; especially in time of a foreign war. If a blockading fleet should ever close our harbors, we could get no tin, unless a mine of it should be discovered. I am anticipating the discovery of a valuable tin mine in Oxford county from this indication.

If we ever get into a war, too, we shall suffer for sulphur. But in my report I have pointed out abundant resources of this element in Maine. Our secesh friends at the South are now suffering in this way; and I have seen lately by the papers that they have taken to the beds of pyrites for their sulphur. It is not a very expensive process to extract the sulphur. It requires no outlay except the blasting of the rock, and a large supply of fire wood.

When in Montreal I experienced the greatest kindness at the hands of all the scientific gentlemen whom I saw, and several of the citizens. I was not prepared to find so great an interest manifested in the Maine Survey. Gentlemen who are engaged in mercantile affairs were anxious to hear all about the results of our labors. The Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad gave a return pass to Portland, and offered me a free pass over the road the coming season for scientific purposes. The professional naturalists also freely tendered their assistance in solving difficulties. We were greatly indebted to Mr. Billings, the paleontologist for the determination of fossils; also to Dr. Dawson for help among the Perry plants. Mr. Billings will describe several new species of tribolites and shells from the specimens I showed him, and will publish the descriptions in the Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History.

The fossils which we collected in the wild lands have not been examined yet, but I expect soon to begin to study them. Many of them you remember were from a new locality of whose existence no one ever heard till we had emerged into civilization again last October.

I presented a brief statement of the scientific results of our labors in Maine, before the Boston Society of Natural History, a fortnight since, in order to secure the priority of discovery; you know that scientific men are always anxious to receive intelligence; and it is for this reason that so many societies of natural history are scattered over our country.

You have seen my large geological map of the State, I presume, which is hung up in the State House. I am sorry that it is so imperfect, but I was anxious to accumulate upon one map all that is known now of the geology of the State. This will serve two purposes: first, to save to the State the results of all our observations, as well as all that can be gathered from Jackson's Reports; secondly, to show the authorities how much work is needed to fill out the map. I presume you might have given me facts to be represented upon the map which are now wanting, had I seen you while the map was in preparation. The map of northern Maine which is to appear in our printed report, is now in the hands of the lithographers, and is nearly completed.

I trust we shall be permitted to labor another year in the delightful task of exploration. Our past experience would enable us to prosecute the work with more energy and success in time to come than during the first season. I have great confidence in the enlightened public sentiment and wisdom of the Legislature now in session. They will see the importance of our investigations in calling the attention of the farmers to the fertile districts of northern Maine, and to the modes of improving the present cultivated regions.

Yours, most truly, C. H. Hitchcock.

Dr. E. Holmes.

For the Maine Farmer

Maple Sugar---Its Importance and Best Method of Manufacture---No. 1.

BY HON. S. F. PERLEY.

Maple sugar when separated from all foreign matter is identical with that produced from the cane; equally white, and crystalizing as perfectly. It is a healthy and economic substitute for cane sugar; and without planting, hoeing, or manuring, may be obtained by the investment of a few dollars in fixtures for its manufacture, and by adding a little pleasant labor, at a leisure season of the year, to the crude material as taken from the tree. The varying quality of the article offered for sale in village and city shops, ranging from a yellowish white to a dark brown or nearly black, is owing either to the oxide of iron or copper which it may have acquired from the vessels in which it was boiled, to various impurities, such as fine particles of dirt and certain coloring matter which an imperfect process of clarification has failed to remove, or to its being scorched while boiling. A lack of skill in its manufacture, and, as a consequence, the almost uniformly inferior quality of the article produced, has tended hitherto to keep the price below a point remunerative to the maker; and in fact to almost exclude it from the market; and were it not for its peculiar maple taste, so acceptable to most palates, its manufacture and use would have ceased long ago.

The short supply, and high price of cane sugar at the present time, and the necessity for rigid economy in every department of industry, particularly in that of actual production, which the exigencies of the country force upon us, render it highly important that the inhabitants of Maine should avail themselves of the means so bountifully placed within their reach, of securing independently of foreign sources, a supply of an article which has come to be one of the necessaries of life. And it is gratifying to learn that the attention of farmers is being turned more and more in this direction; the increase in its manufacture in this State, according to the U. S. census returns, being from 46 tons in 1850 to 153 tons in 1860. Still, not an hundredth part of our available resources are improved. Large forests of maples exist in Maine which have never yet been scarred by the sugar-maker, and many a leisure day is whiled away by the farmer and others in March and April, which might be profitably employed in providing a store of sweet for home use, or for the market. Vermont, having an area less than that of Maine, in 1849 produced 6,349,357 lbs. of sugar and 6,000 galls. molasses, being more than twenty pounds of sugar to each individual in the State. The facilities for sugar production in Maine, on the same areas, are equal to those of Vermont; and nothing is wanted but to direct the attention and efforts of Maine farmers to the subject, and institute better processes of manufacture, to make the business one of reasonable profit to the producer, and a saving to the State of many thousands of dollars annually. To this end, a few practical hints will now be given designed to aid the beginner, and perhaps lead to improved practices among those already engaged in the business.

Kind of Trees.

The first requisite to successful sugar-making from the maple is a good orchard, in western parlance, "sugar-bush." Sugar may be made from the sap of several kinds of forest trees, but the maples afford the sweetest and best in available quantities. And of the five species of maples, indigenous in Maine, the rock, or sugar maple, (aces saccarinum,) the white, or silver maple, (a. dasycarpum,) and the red, or swamp maple, (a. rubrum) are relied upon entirely by the sugar-maker. Of these three, the sugar maple is by far the best. The sap of the red and silver maple, flows freely, but ordinarily it contains a much less per cent. of saccharine matter than that of the sugar maple, which would of course increase the expense of making a definite quantity of sugar, requiring more tubs for receiving, more labor in gathering, and more fuel and labor in boiling. The best orchard, then, is one of sugar maples; still, one of either of the other species is not to be neglected; in fact, the white, or "interval maple"—as it is often called—is very extensively resorted to for this purpose.

The quality of the sap varies, not only in the different species of maples, and in different individuals of the same species, but also in the same tree in different seasons. It has been observed, too, that those trees which have been tapped for a series of years yield a much sweeter sap than those tapped for the first time. The reasons for these variations, like many other facts in vegetable phisiology, are yet unexplained; the facts, however, are too well established, by many years observation, to be now questioned.

Age and Size of Trees.

The age of the trees is not material, provided they are of suitable size, say, from ten inches to two or more feet in diameter. But in all cases thriftily growing trees, with large, branching tops are preferable. Very young or small trees, though they yield a good quantity of sap in proportion to their size, and of fair quality, are, nevertheless, not so profitable as larger ones; more tubs being required and more labor in gathering. Moreover, the injury to the young tree is great; the liber, or inner bark, not yet having acquired sufficient thickness and toughness, and the outer bark being still brittle, the action of the gouge, or the driving of the spout has a tendency to cleave off patches of bark, thus causing unsightly and injurious wounds, and permanently diseased trees.

Very old trees, particularly where they stand in a thick forest growth, with long timber trunks and small tops are not good: usually yielding but little sap, and of a poor quality.

The best trees are those of good size, and, as before remarked, with large branching tops and thrifty growth; such are most often found as isolated trees in old pastures, or by the borders of fields or road-sides, called "second growth" trees in distinction from the old or forest growth.

Location.

Like all other farm labor, that which is near the farm buildings being always most cheaply performed, so the labor of sugaring is very much relieved by having the orchard near home. But on no account invade the kitchen with sugar operations. If the orchard be situated upon a gentle declivity, with the boilers placed at the lowest point, the collecting of the sap, which must usually be done by human labor, will be comparatively easy; for a full barrel loaded upon a sled adapted to the work, will move more easily down the slope than one half full up, or even upon a level.

It matters little what is the exposure; a southern or western will start a few days earlier in the spring, while a northern or eastern will hold out longest.

The character of the soil, probably, has an influence upon the quantity and quality of the sap, though upon this point doctors disagree; some claiming that a high and dry soil is best, while others affirm that a moist, not boggy, soil yields an equally good sap and in greater quantity.

Mode of Tapping.

This should be done in a way to secure the greatest amount of sap consistent with the least degree of injury to the tree; the injury here intended is the wound inflicted upon the tree, and not the loss of its life fluid. The operation of tapping is performed in various ways, some of which are as follows:

With the Axe. This is done by making a V shaped incision by two downward strokes of the axe upon the tree, cutting into the wood, then a horizontal one is made by an upward stroke directly under the former, thus; this V last incision is to receive a flat piece of wood to serve as a conductor of the sap from the first incisions to the vessel set to receive it. This, at best, is a barbarous treatment of the tree; as large scars are made which requires years to heal, and which in fact, never become perfectly sound. It is moreover, a wasteful method, as much of the sap flowing from these large wounds trickle down upon the bark, and failing to strike upon the conductor, is lost.

A second method is with the *gouge*. This instrument is usually from one and a half to two inches wide, with the bevel mostly upon the inner side. This is driven with an upward cut through the bark into the wood so as to cut off several grains, or years' growth; directly below this incision the gouge is again driven, but more lightly, only into the bark if it is thick, or if thin, slightly into the wood; this last incision is for the reception of a gouge shaped spout which leads the sap to the receiving vessel. Spouts made of sheet iron or heavy tin are sometimes substituted for wooden ones; these are driven lightly into the bark of the tree, just sufficient to sustain their weight, thus avoiding the necessity of a second use of the gouge, and with much less injury to the tree. This manner of tapping is very common, and when skillfully performed, is attended with but little injury to the tree. Great care is, however, necessary to avoid starting off the bark; to this end the gouge should be very thin, and the two incisions should be several inches apart. This, too, is a somewhat wasteful way, for notwithstanding the utmost care in tapping, much sap will run to waste.

Another method is by boring the tree with an auger or bit, and inserting a tube spout. An auger bit is better than a T-handled auger, for with the bit the work can be more expeditiously performed. A hole of half an inch, or from that to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, is a proper size; and one inch deep in depth at first tapping, to be further deepened as the season advances. The tube spouts are made from elder or sumach wood, the pith being forced out to form a channel for the sap. They are also made of various kinds of soft wood, as pine, cedar or bass, by boring three or four inches at one end of the piece with a gimblet, then rounding the end to fit the hole made by the bit in the tree; the other end of the piece is shaved down to the gimblet hole, then a crease or channel is made in the piece thus shaved, to lead the sap to the receiving vessel. A better style of tube spout is made thus: take a block of wood about one and one-quarter inches square and six inches long, bore it lengthwise through the center with a quarter inch bit; this is most expeditiously done by fitting the bit into a lathe, and where several hundreds or thousands are to be made, economy in time must be consulted—then place the block, thus bored, into the lathe and round it down to about one inch, sharpening one end down to half an inch or less. Thus we have a neat, handy spout, perfectly sharpened and fitted to any hole from half an inch to an inch in diameter. The auger, or tube tapping is, all things considered, to be prefered to the other methods described; the injury to the tree, to say the least, is not greater than in those; the closely fitting tube spout saves all the sap; the wound from which the sap flows, being in a measure protected from the sun and winds by the spout, does not so soon dry up; and when from drying the flow diminishes, the hole may be deepened without additional external injury to the tree. Lastly, it is simple, and therefore may be done by every body having a thimble full of ingenuity.

In any mode of tapping, great care should be exercised to avoid injury to the tree. Boring too deep is an unnecessary damage; one blow too much in driving the tube spout, an error in setting the gouge, or a false stroke of the axe may, in a moment, cleave off a patch of bark which will require several years to heal. In removing the outer bark or ross to secure a smooth surface where the tapping is to be done, care must be used not to ross too closely, for if the liber, or inner bark is exposed to the burning rays of the sun, which soon succeed to the sugar season, the tender bark will become parched, crack open, and cleave from the tree, leaving a sad scar.

The depth and size of the wound necessary to be made upon the tree in order to secure the greatest flow of sap are debated questions. The gouge-tappers claim that one or two grains of wood severed will produce as much sap as if the wound were three inches deep; while the auger-tappers hold that the quantity of sap will be in proportion to the depth of the wound; and at the same time the axe-tappers insist that the larger the external wound the greater the yield. It is probable that each is right in part, and each in part wrong. The auger-tappers have strengthened their position by actual experiment in at least one instance. The Burlington, Vt., Agricultural Society, by a committee of three appointed for the purpose, and by experiments continued through two years, (1850 and 1851,) and upon many trees, report that a half inch hole will yield as much sap as one of any larger size up to one and one-half inches in diameter; and the flow is, in all cases, in proportion to the depth.

From the present imperfect knowledge of the true theory of the circulation of the sap, and from the difficulty and uncertainty attending experiments relating to it, it is probable that these questions will not be definitely settled for a long time; and that views at present entertained, and stoutly persisted in, will be hereafter greatly modified. As very little practical good can result from speculation upon the subject, it is here dismissed with the following caution: avoid all unnecessary mechanical injury to the sugar tree. The loss of sap is generally supposed to have no detrimental effect upon the tree, except to retard its growth; and that it has this effect even, is questionable. The injury sometimes observed can usually be traced to the improper use of the tapping instruments, or some other agency, while numerous instances have come to the writer's knowledge where trees have been tapped thirty, or fifty years consecutively, and yet they are apparently healthy, and no reason appears why they may not bear the same treatment a like period to come.

☞ The most successful farmer, says the *N. E. Farmer*, is not the man who cultivates the greatest number of acres, but he who applies the most of thought to his business. The farmer who plods wearily on in the track of his predecessors, unmindful of the improvements, and disregardful of the capabilities of agriculture, is certain to be left behind.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Diseases of Vegetation.

In Board of Agriculture, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Dr. J. C. Weston, of Penobscot, read the following Report upon the topic assigned to him at the session of the Board in 1861, *The Diseases of Vegetation*. The Report was accepted and ordered for publication in the next Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board.

REPORT.

Numerous as are the maladies which afflict mankind, they are doubtless almost equalled by those morbid affections which prey upon the vegetable part of creation and prove so destructive to the prosperity of the agriculturist. Scarcely a class of diseases can be mentioned among animals of which a parallel example cannot be found among plants. As far back as we can penetrate the dim vista of the past, we see age after age that whenever blight and mildew destroyed the crops of the field, then famine, plague and pestilence followed quickly in their course, and only stayed their deadly ravages among mankind when the population had been so much reduced that the scanty food could support the survivors.

Diseases in grain, esculent vegetables and roots poison and diminish that food to which we are so largely indebted for health and life. And in our own gardens and fields, a year never passes during which more or less injury is not inflicted upon our cultivated crops; yet until recently this subject has not been investigated with that diligence and zeal commensurate with its importance.

For many years, the keenest intellects have studied human disease. They have accumulated a vast magazine of facts, both those that really occur in health, and those that occur in disease, and from these facts they have established the principles of that science that treats of the functions of life, or physiology; and the principles of the doctrine of diseases, with their causes, effects and differences, or pathology, and then they have proceeded to their rational treatment by the use of remedial agents, preventive and curative. Thus scientific men, by the judicious use of medicine have very materially shortened the duration of disease and prolonged human life, and may reasonably be expected to make still further progress in future. They already possess the ability to cure nearly every kind of active inflammation, which, without treatment would tend to destroy life. Even in chronic diseases, for which no cure has been discovered, they can mitigate the anguish of the patient, and prolong his existence. The small-pox, which once decimated all ranks, from the monarch to the beggar, by vaccination, and a more judicious management has been deprived of its terrors, and now rarely proves fatal.

During the existence of the Roman Empire, when the practice of medicine by quacks was based on isolated facts, the majority of which were fallacious, the average duration of human life was ten years less than at the present time. This shows what has been accomplished by careful research, more accurate knowledge, more practical skill. The same careful study of all the laws which regulate the functions of vegetables in health; the same attentive observation of those changes and modifications which result in disease and death; the same persevering endeavor to trace effects and differences to their producing causes, will conduce to the same rational and successful treatment. For there is a close similarity between the vital structures and phenomena of plants and animals. Both have the same chemical constituents. The same acids, alkalies, earths and metals are components of both. They contain in common sugar, mucus, jelly, coloring and other principles, gluten or albumen, fibrin, oils, resins and extractives."

The functions of animals are also closely analogous. Only in the one class they are more complicated, in the other more simple. Animals take their food by the agency of the mouth, digest, select and retain what is suitable for their nourishment. This in a liquid form, is mingled with the blood which constitutes the very fountain of life. The vital fluid travels on to the lungs, where it comes in contact with the air, the oxygen of which unites with it, it gives out carbonic acid, gas and vapor, and its color is changed from dark purple to bright vermillion. By this chemical union the blood is heated and purified, and prepared to supply warmth and nourishment to all parts of the body. By the heart it is then sent by one set of tubes, the arteries and capillaries, and returned by the veins. As it circulates it takes up the worn-out material to be afterwards eliminated from the system, and at the same time repairs the waste.

In health no mistake is ever made. From one complex fluid, each and every part has the power to make selection, according to its wants, and construct substances the most dissimilar in properties and characteristics. Plants take food directly from the soil by myriad of mouths situated in their roots. It is in a state of the finest possible division and solution, and consequently needs no tedious mastication and digestion. It goes by one set of vessels through the branches to the leaves, which constitute their lungs. Here it is exposed to the action of the air, its color is changed, oxygen and water are emitted by day, and a small quantity of carbonic acid gas by night. The purified sap or lymph returns by another set of vessels situated along the bark, ministering to the support and growth of the whole plant, each leaf, flower, fruit, seed and structure, selecting with unerring instinct, what is adapted to its peculiar organization. Thus the two sustain a mutual relation to each other. Plants emit oxygen which is essential to the existence of animals, while carbonic acid gas is nearly as important to healthy vegetation.

Vegetables have the principle of vitality which works in a mysterious manner peculiar to itself. Alone it eludes our knowledge, but when acting on matter and blended with it, we see its wonderful influence and power. From the simple acorn or seed it builds up the sturdy oak and graceful elm. It holds in abeyance all the laws of chemical decomposition. It may long delay the onward march of death, but when it ceases to act, all organic matter is resolved into its constituent parts. Then the very air and heat, that once were the sources of vigor and growth of plants, become the swift agents of their destruction. They return to dust from which they originated.

It should then be our endeavor to ascertain the conditions on which vitality depends and the various causes which impair it, that we may promote the one, and remove the other, and thus we may both prevent and cure the diseases of vegetation.

A correct knowledge of these conditions forms the basis of all systematic vegetable pathology. We proceed to enumerate some of the most important. All vegetables with scarcely an exception, contain a considerable quantity of mineral ingredients which, dissolved by water, they absorb by their roots.

By interrogating analytical chemistry, we learn the quantity and kinds of mineral matter the different plants require, and also what missing or insufficient ingredients to supply to the soil to enable us to raise any desired crop. Thus an average crop of wheat grown on an acre of ground needs only 30 pounds of potash, while turnips on the same surface must be furnished with 230 pounds, and potatoes still more. This is but one instance of a single element required. If then, any particular plant has not supplied to its roots enough of the mineral substances it needs, or if water enough is not furnished to dissolve its solid food and to form a part of its own composition, it sickens and dies.

Besides, plants require carbon and other inorganic elements which once constituted living vegetable structure that has decayed and been converted into mould or loam, to yield suitable food for another generation — They also need nitrogen, which as it respects our cultivated crops must have formed a part of an animal organization. They must receive it in the form of ammonia. If an insufficient quantity of these elements is not supplied, disease and decay result.

All the different elements that compose the food must gradually be added to the sap that is constantly contributing to the structure of the plant which has the ability to manufacture, from the circulating fluid, those albuminous, starchy and oily compounds adapted to its wants. If this power of assimilation, or changing them to its own substance by digestion is impaired, disease and death are induced.

The sap must flow in constant round from roots to leaves, there absorb carbonic acid gas, evolve oxygen, and then proceed onward to nourish all parts of the plant. If these functions of circulation and respiration be much impaired, fatal consequences must result.

Heat is another condition of the vitality of plants, varying in amount in different kinds. Wheat cannot mature at a lower temperature than 45 deg., potatoes at not less than 52 deg., barley at not less than 59 deg., and Indian corn is not certain to ripen in the northern part of this State. If the temperature around a plant becomes much less than its constitution requires, it eventually perishes.

Under the most favorable circumstances, vitality in plants is limited in duration. In annuals it continues about six months; in biennials it lingers in the root through one winter, but cannot survive a second, while in the oak it endures for centuries. Wheat in Scotland requires six months to mature its grain, but in Venezuela only three. Vital action in deciduous trees and shrubs is nearly dormant every winter as it is in some animals.

A disease in a plant may be defined an alteratum of one or more of its functions, which tends to interfere with the due play and performance of some of these conditions of vitality.

The causes of disease may be grouped in two classes, predisposing and exciting. Of the individual plants exposed to the ravages of any particular disease, some will be attacked, while others may escape. In the one there must be a tendency to be affected which does not exist in the other. This tendency is termed a predisposition, while the agents which may call it into action are denominated exciting causes.

Among predisposing causes may be mentioned hereditary tendency. As certain families among men transmit certain peculiarities of form and feature from generation to generation, and are liable to certain constitutional diseases, so many kinds of plants inherit all the peculiarities of structure and constitution of their parents with a predisposition to the same maladies. It is owing to this law of nature that the different varieties of cultivated crops continue unchanged. It is not the disease but the hereditary proneness to it that is transmitted. This may long remain latent, but favoring circumstances will develop it. This predisposition is manifested in such affections as the potato disease, and disorders of assimilation, particularly in cereal crops, hence the importance of using only good seed of healthy origin.

A plant that has once had a disease is more liable to it again. An excessive amount of sap and nutriment, and much exposure to heat is another predisposing cause. On the other hand, a deficiency and deterioration of the required food from want of soluble salts of the necessary mineral substances combined, with too little heat and light during a cloudy wet season, occasion a state of debility, and powerfully predispose to mildew, ergot, smut, and various other chronic affections.

Miasm or malaria, which produces such deleterious effects upon mankind, is believed to contribute to the nourishment of plants. It certainly has no bad influence upon them, for malaria causes essentially diseases of the nervous system which vegetables do not possess, though some have a remarkable sensibility. Dr. Cartwright states that an aquatic plant (*Jussiena grandiflora,*) which grows abundantly in the stagnant waters in the southern part of Louisiana, completely prevents the miasmatic diseases peculiar to that region. It derives its sustenance wholly from water, making the foulest sweet and pure by consuming the products of vegetable decomposition as fast as they are formed.

Contagion and epidemic influences of the air are efficient exciting causes. A disease is said to be contagious which is capable of producing by contact, by inoculation or through the medium of the atmosphere the same malady in other plants, propagating itself from its source in rapid succession to the surrounding plants, and gradually extending from one field to another; while a disease excited by some peculiar condition of the air which suddenly prevails simultaneously throughout a more or less extensive range of country, and differs in character, progress and disappearance from the ordinary complaints of the region, is called an epidemic. It may also be contagious, of which we have instances in the Asiatic cholera and potato disease.

In respect to the action and influence of insects and par

of temperature, damp and close weather favor its development. The grape vine is a gross feeder. It requires, with other nutriment, potash in various combinations, as silicate, nitrate, turtrate, soap suds, &c.; ammonia, or nitrogenous matter in the form of manure composed with suds and muck applied in the autumn, or solutions of guano during the period of growth; and lime with its compounds, sulphate and superphosphate. In old vineyards, some of these indispensable constituents have doubtless been taken from the soil, and no equivalent has been returned, and thus the vines were affected with chronic debility, predisposing them to disease and the ravages of parasites.

If these premises are correct, the appropriate treatment would be to furnish the needed fertilizing ingredients, or to plant the vines in new soils. When the disease is apprehended, or appears in graperies, it may be prevented or arrested by sprinkling the inside border with one pound of sulphur to each fifteen feet square, and keeping the house closed until the fumes of sulphur pervade the whole interior.

The kind of mildew which has attacked our grapevines, appears in the form of a minute white mould, (*Botrytis*) which affects the upper surface of the leaves, the young and tender branches, and the skins of the berries, arresting their farther growth. This species of fungus is similar to that which affects peas and gooseberries. The best preventive is to maintain a vigorous and healthy action by the proper food, due amount of heat and moisture, and a uniform temperature by well regulated ventilation at the top of the house, excluding bottom air until the grapes begin to color, and to scatter sulphur over the floor every year, about the twentieth of June, and first of August.

The inflammation of plants is a healthy process within moderate limits, and is, in fact, the means of repairing injuries. When a branch is cut from a tree, the sap exudes, its albumen is exposed to the air, soon hardens, and the wound heals; or if another branch is carefully fitted to it, it becomes the medium by which a permanent junction is affected. The cultivator of fruits takes advantage of this in grafting, to make the scion unite with the stock. But sometimes, when a branch is severed in the spring, the bleeding is so profuse that the sap cannot thus coagulate so as to impede the farther exit of fluid. This is illustrated in the grape-vine, but this hemorrhage can generally be arrested by binding over the wound a dry powder composed of three parts of oyster shell, lime, and one part of cheese-parings. It is only when the inflammation becomes excessive, that it results in disease and mortification. This is the more apt to occur when the plant is in a bad state of health from deficient food and circulation. A sudden reduction of temperature or alternation of cold nights and hot days, causes an inflammation of the more delicate varieties of fruits which rapidly end in putrefaction. Good culture, drainage and shelter may prevent or mitigate the disease.

An abundant exudation of gum often flows from stone fruit trees, particularly from the trunk and larger branches of the cherry. It is caused by wounds, too rich soil, or difference between grafted tree and stock. When the bark has been injured in spring before the foliage appears, the sap in descending, oozes out of the wound and condenses into gum, or when the soil has been too highly manured, sap is supplied in excess more than the tree can appropriate, and it fills the circulating vessels in the bark to repletion, so that its texture bursts open and gum exudes freely; or when the stock is more vigorous than the scion, it furnishes more circulating fluid to the tree than the returning sap vessels can hold, and the same effect follows. As the cherry tree dislikes a rich soil, root pruning or replanting in poorer land, or care in selecting scions of equal luxuriance with the tree into which they are to be inserted, are the remedies.

Besides the diseases already enumerated, there are various chronic morbid affections, which occur in the organs of respiration, circulation and assimilation of which examples of the principal are now to be considered.—These occasion more mortality than all others.

Among all the diseases of cultivated plants, mildew from a remote antiquity has been the greatest scourge to the farmer. Scarcely a year has passed when it has not more or less infested all the wheat fields, yet it is only when the crop is seriously diminished or nearly annihilated that its effects are adequately realized, and the community awake to its importance.

The respiratory organs are first affected. Spots of an orange or brown hue appear on the leaves of a young wheat plant, and then upon the straw, in consequence of which the stem is stunted, and the blossom and grain ill developed. On these mildewed patches, various minute fungi abound, of the kind called pucciniæ, signifying thick, from the crowded arrangement of their clusters. It seems to be a well established fact, that fungi principally affects decaying or diseased vegetation, and that innumerable millions of them float everywhere in the atmosphere, and pervade the soil, awaiting favorable circumstances for their development, each one so extremely minute that it can circulate in the sap, or penetrate the finest breathing pores of plant or tree.

The theory is therefore plausible, that the wheat plant becomes debilitated by some predisposing cause or causes resulting either from a deficiency of its necessary constituents in the soil, from too great dilution of its food, from irregular supply, from disorder to the respiratory organs, or from suspension of evaporation by a low temperature and continued wet weather when the plant has taken up a maximum of moisture, thus stopping the circulation, cutting off the supply of food and nutrition, nitering and stagnating the juices, and inducing decay in certain parts which henceforth become a fertile soil for parasitic growths. Assuming then, that disease has begun on account of one or more of these causes, or a complication of them, we can the more easily comprehend how these infinite-simal mushrooms can flourish in unhealthy structures. When the plants begin to be mildewed, the fungi grow just within the openings of their pores, soon destroy their vitality, and bursting through the tissues of their cuticles, cover them with myriads of orange, brown, or black spores, often running into one another, and forming long parallel lines of dense clusters. They seem to exert a chemical influence on the juices of the infested plants, and mechanically interfere with their circulation by intercepting the sap which would otherwise nourish the wheat. Hence the mildewed grain never comes to perfection, but shrivels up and yields a disproportionate amount of bran. Thus it has been found by accurate investigations to lose from 30 to 75 per cent. of flour. Rain, fogs and mists, which are known to contain more ammonia than the atmosphere, favor the prevalence and spread of mildew, while heat and dry weather counteract it. Light, sandy and gravelly soils are most liable, clayey most exempt. Enclosed valleys are more subject to it than exposed hills. Among the remedies for mildew, may be recommended clear culture, and supplying the land with all the substances essential to the health and vigor of the plant. If draining were extensively practiced, it would tend to prevent those unwholesome fogs which are a prolific source of fungoid vegetation.

Bearded wheat should be selected for seed, because its cuticle is of firmer texture, and offers greater resistance to the entrance of the fungus than the bald varieties. Steeping it in various mixtures of brine and lime water will not prevent the disease. It will only destroy the germinating power of the fungus on the grain, but will have no influence on that which pervades the air and soil. As the application of salt and lime is destructive to the whole mushroom family; it will be more effectual to sow the surface of the land infested with mildew with from two to six bushels of salt to the acre in the autumn, and the same quantity of freshly slaked lime in the spring. This treatment invigorates the crop, and destroys maggots and worms. Early sown wheat may mature and escape before the ravages of the disease begin. Mildew has been arrested by sprinkling the plants affected with a solution of salt and water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon. Dusting them with powdered charcoal is said to produce the same effect. It neutralizes ammonia, which is one of the most efficient agents in promoting a fungus growth.

Rust in wheat resembles mildew, but is not so injurious, though it does much damage when it extensively affects the plant in the later stages of its growth. The deposition on the leaves and stem is red, or dusty iron color, as if a rusty powder were sprinkled over them. It is a disease of the respiratory organs in the course of which, according to botanists, two fungi of the genus uredo infest the plant, one termed uredo rubigo, when the seed spores are spherical, and uredo linearis, when they are oblong. They are fully illustrated in the Secretary's Report for 1858, page 142, &c.

Rust prevails more in fields where crops of wheat have been raised for several years in succession. Thin crops are more liable. It affects other grains, and some wild plants. The causes and remedies are the same as those mentioned for mildew.

Rye is subject to a disease in which the young grain becomes white and then black. It is called ergot, a French word signifying cock's spur, on account of the peculiar curved form the affected grain assumes. It also sometimes attacks certain grasses, wheat and barley. Almost every variety of plant has some particular soil in which it thrives best, and if not situated in that favorable soil it is liable to disease, because it cannot assimilate or convert food into its own peculiar structure. Thus rye will not succeed well in heavy or damp clay soils, especially in wet seasons. It cannot derive from them suitable nutriment. Its vitality is impaired. It becomes sickly and ergot is the result. From three to ten grains in the spike are affected, the rest may be healthy. The spur varies in length from a few lines to two inches, is cylindrical, colored black externally with streaks of gray. The deformed kernel is infested by a parasitical fungus from its earliest developement, which can be detected by the microscope, and this reproductive seminal dust taken from its surface will engender the disease in other predisposed plants if scattered in the soil near their roots, or applied directly to the growing grains.

Rye meal containing much ergot, produces a disgusting and fatal gangrenous disease among mankind in districts where it abounds. Ergot may be avoided by sowing rye in light or sandy soils, and using seed from crops which have not been infected.

There are two varieties of smut, one termed blackears principally affects oats and barley in warm damp seasons. It recurs when the ears shoot out of their sheaths, generally attacks only a few kernels, but sometimes extends to the whole ear and the leaves and stems. The young ears become coated with a black substance, which on maturity resembles lamp-black and is scattered profusely by the winds before the grain is harvested. This powder, by the use of powerful microscopes is found to be the seeds of a very minute fungus called uredo segetum so exceedingly small that it is estimated it would require eight millions to cover one square inch.

The other kind, or smut ball, is a disease of wheat in which the whole interior of the kernels of more or less of the grain is converted into a dark, greasy powder, with a disagreeable smell. It occurs in the inner cavity of the forming kernel during its earliest stage, perverting its nutrition, changing its whole character and quality, and constituting a nest for the growth of myriads of infinitesimal mushrooms of the species, uredo fœteda. These are conveyed into the ground with the seeds, are absorbed by the roots in the process of germination, and ascend with the sap. The morbid kernels continue to enlarge and mature, and are gathered unbroken with the sound grain. But when it is threshed, these diseased kernels are bruised and ruptured. They emit their peculiar odor; and the greasy powder escapes and adheres tenaciously to the surrounding wheat. It has been ascertained by long trial, that if the tainted seed be cleansed, the plants generally will not be infected.—Hence, the practice extensively prevails of soaking the wheat in some solution which will destroy the fungus, but will not affect the germinating power of the grain. Alkaline washes are the best and most efficient, because they combine with the oily matter, and convert it into soap. Among these are lime water, sulphate of soda, (glauber salts) in the proportion of thirteen ounces to a gallon of water, chloride of lime, one pound to a gallon, and blue vitrol two ounces, with water enough for a bushel of grain. After these substances are well dissolved, the wheat should be soaked about two hours, during which, the unbroken smut balls that float may be skimmed off. Then it should be deposited in a heap, and well mixed with dry, freshly slaked lime. It has been observed that fungus growths do not flourish on the seacoast, and perhaps nothing can be found more effectual and cheaper than a simple brine of salt and water. All these washes have another good effect; they tend to prevent the depredations of maggots on the vegetating seeds.

To render this treatment perfectly successful, it must be combined with rational intelligent cultivation, for if by neglect or ignorance of the laws of nature, the farmer's wheat becomes stinted, weak, it cannot escape disease, for the fungi in the air and soil will find their way to it and inflict a severe penalty.

Sedging in oats is a disease in which the leaves harden, the roots enlarge, and the plant is stunted and barren. It can be cured by draining.

Another disease of assimilation, is a malignant tumor, or black knot on the plum-tree, characterized by the growth of a spongy excrescence, which never spontaneously end in restoration to health. It is also infested by a fungus (*sphæria morbosa*) which covers the warts its vegetation has aggravated with its "minute black mass of carbonized cells, arranged in the form of hollow spheres or cups." It can only be arrested by the free use of the knife, and burning every fragment of diseased structure, and renovating an exhausted soil by an ample supply of fresh material enriched by composts of muck, clay, salt and ashes.

Turnips are subject to a disease termed anbury, or club-root, in which an excrescence grows underneath the bulb, and takes up the nutriment which should form the turnip. These distortions manifest themselves at an early period of the growth. The tumor is a favorite haunt for the maggots of insects. It ultimately becomes putrid, and the plant perishes. It is indicated by the leaves becoming sallow, and wilting in the heat of the sun. It most frequently prevails in soils where, for a long succession of years this vegetable has been produced, until they become tired of it, and impoverished. Clean culture, and the application of manure containing all those ingredients essential to its health, are the appropriate remedies. A free application of salt in the autumn, or gas lime (hydro sulphuret) in quantities of from 8 to 20 bushels to the acre, will destroy maggots of insects.

A similar disease, the club attacks the cabbage, in old cultivated ground which has been too frequently cropped. It appears near the root, in one or more excrescences on the stem, which are from half an inch to two inches in diameter. If they are opened, small white maggots, larvæ of a species of weevils, may be detected. The disease may easily be discovered by its palid hue and drooping foliage. Its cause is believed to be a deficiency of proper food, particularly of inorganic matter. The cabbage is a voracious feeder. By chemical analysis, it is found that ten tons of cabbages would require 450 pounds of inorganic ingredients, of which 52 pounds would be potash, 56 pounds phosphoric acid, and 96 pounds sulphuric acid. It needs also, soda and lime. We may then supply its wants, and contribute to its health and productiveness by administering large quantities of barn-yard manure mixed with muck, ashes, salt and lime. Hog-manure disfigures the roots. Guano is unsuitable for light, gravelly soils, but combined with super-phosphate of lime constitutes one of the best manures for an old garden. A half pint of ashes incorporated in the soil around each plant when set out will prevent club for the season.

The turnip is subject to a peculiar disease, which is manifested by an unusual developement of roots. Instead of forming a round head, it sends out several woody stem-like roots, of the thickness of a finger, which has given it the name of finger and toe disease. It may be removed by superior manuring, by a large dose of quick lime, or super-phosphate of lime.

Many other diseases might be appropriately and profitably considered, but this report has already been extended to an unusual length, yet the subject is not exhausted. We have merely crossed the threshold of an ever-extending labyrinth. In its preparation, very material aid has been derived from a valuable essay on vegetable pathology, by T. Lindley Kemp, M. D., and from various other sources. It presents to you a mere abstract of some of the more important facts discovered by the investigation of natural phenomena, but the object of this outline will be attained if it attract attention to a subject second to none in importance, lead to new observations and discoveries, and conduce to the more successful treatment of the diseases of vegetation.

In the present state of our knowledge, we can do little more than use a few preventive agents, and make a few external applications, but when new facts have accumulated, new inferences been drawn, and new truths established, then a more correct and rational practice will prevail, so that it is not chimerical to suppose the time may at length arrive, when, after disease has already been developed in plant or tree, remedial agents may be administered, which shall restore them to their pristine health and vigor. To accomplish so desirable a consummation, it is our privilege and duty, as we pass along the highway of life, to study attentively the book of nature, and collect new facts, which, like seeds, we may scatter along our path, for the benefit of our cotemporaries and successors. Thus we shall not have lived in vain, but the humblest shall have added at least a unit to the aggregate sum of useful knowledge.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Col. Wm. Swett will call upon subscribers in Oxford County.

Mr. Benj. Tukey will call upon subscribers in Androscoggin County.

Mr Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

United States Treasury Notes.

We think the Autocrat of the New England Banks made a mistake when it issued its "ukase" against Uncle Sam's Treasury Notes, and ordered them not to be taken at par. This thrust has been adroitly parried by Congress in making them a "legal tender," thereby making them equal in value for the purposes of currency, to gold and silver, and of course superior to the bills of any bank. The object of the banks in the move they made, was to make their own bills the leading currency and to keep the United States bills subordinate to them, and therefore of less value. In this way a rich harvest would be realized by them by obtaining the bills at a large discount, and, in process of time, obtaining the specie on them at par and consequent profit of as much as the discount the holders made on them when they let the banks have them.

We have been amused by the many reasonings and objections made in regard to the action taken by the Treasurer and Congress in this matter. The Government should not go into the banking business say they. There is too much temptation say they to partisans—that they may get the control and share the spoils. The temptation of sharing the spoils has always been the curse of all governments; but it cannot be enhanced by the issue of treasury notes. This is not banking in the modern acceptation of the term. The treasury is not a bank of discount and deposit. It is not a legalized loaning office. No man's note is there presented to be adjudicated upon by a board of directors and accepted or thrown out or *shaved*, as is the common routine in banks. Uncle Sam does no such thing. He gives his note in payment of his debts, redeemable at the treasury, and he takes them in payment of dues. Had the banks kept quiet or co-operated with him, instead of crying him down, the measure of making his notes a legal tender would not have been resorted to.

But say some, nothing but the precious metals should be a legal tender. That is just as the people say and agree to. It is all an act of agreement. Nature has not made anything a "legal tender." It is all a concerted agreement among those who are to use the article as a representative of value. It is no matter what they use for that. The Indians of old used "wampum," made of strings of beads and corals. Some of the tribes of Africa used cowries or strings of a peculiar shell found on their coast. In ancient days sheep and goats and cattle were used, but as these were rather cumbrous, a leather strap with certain markings and figures was adopted as representing that whoever held it could have so many head of these animals, if presented to the giver of it. In times more modern gold and silver was adopted as a representative of property and agreed upon as a legal tender. So it is evident that whatever substance or thing the people agree upon to represent property, they can make a legal tender, and the value and stability depends upon the agreement of the people in regard to it and the confidence they have in its bringing the full measure of value it represents. But say others, look at the old continental money, how that run down, and this will be like it and soon become worthless. There is little similarity in the two cases. The continental money was issued under very different circumstances. Some of the bills of that day were issued by States or colonies on their State authority, and some by the Continental Congress. Now the Continental Congress was merely a Provisional Government—a confederation of the States for the time being and any of the States had a right to withdraw—secede, as the phrase is now, and set up for themselves and the Congress had no authority to compel them to remain. Of course, if any of the States did not see fit to take the money issued by Congress at par or at a discount or on any terms, they had a right to do so. The country at that time was poor and could not redeem their bills at sight. Designing men and Shylocks cried them down and bought them at a ruinous discount, but those Shylocks afterwards realized a loud profit when the nation redeemed them. It is not so now. The union of the States by the adoption of the Constitution, bound the States into one government and the laws of Congress made in accordance with that constitution is binding on all. If Congress says that this or that shall pass for a legal tender, it is binding on all and must pass for that from Maine to California.

There is no trouble about it "unless you make it." Or in other words, one thing is in and of itself as good for a legal tender as another, provided the people want it for that purpose. If you say that gold shall not be a legal tender, and iron shall, there is nothing in the nature of gold that will make it so, and nothing in the nature of iron that shall forbid its use for that purpose. It is, therefore, best for the people to take counsel of their own common sense and give confidence and strength to the acts of government, rather than to be swerved from that support and confidence by interested bankers or banks, especially when those same banks have in one sense rendered their own bills valueless and are living by the indulgence and forbearance of the same people whom they would persuade not to take government notes at par. Give the legal tender bills your hearty support and confidence, and get and circulate as many of them as you can, fairly and honestly.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE FOR TREASON. Brig. Gen. Stone, in command of a division of the army of the Potomac, was arrested on Monday morning, 10th inst., by order of Secretary Stanton, and conveyed a prisoner to Fort Lafayette. The substance of the charges against him are as follows:

First: For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second: For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third: For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or stronghold since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth: For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the Commanding General which had not been given.

Gen. Stone is a Massachusetts man, but is married to a Southern lady, and his relations to the South are said to be of the most intimate character. He has long been suspected of a lukewarm loyalty, and no doubt his arrest is the result of information in the possession of the government which leaves no reasonable question of his guilt. So grave a step would not be taken as the arrest of a General in command of a division in the field, except upon the most indubitable grounds and for vital and imperative reasons. If convicted of the charges, the penalty will be death.

☞ The Boston *Journal* of Wednesday last, contains an unmannerly fling at Adjutant General Hodsdon whose refutation of some scandalous statements by an anonymous correspondent in reference to the condition of the Maine Cavalry regiment, was published recently in that paper. Notwithstanding the statements made by Gen. Hodsdon, based upon facts within his official knowledge, and the truthfulness of which is attested by men of known and unimpeachable character, that paper chooses to ignore them and accept instead representations from an anonymous source, or if the writer is known to the editor, as he is in this community, from a person entirely irresponsible and unreliable, whose opportunities for knowing and disposition to tell the truth are very nearly upon a level with each other. The *Journal* does not manifest its usual candor and fairness in this matter. Unfortunate as the regiment may have been in its commanding officer—and in this respect it will bear perhaps bear favorable comparison even with some Massachusetts regiments—its discipline, drill and efficiency are not surpassed by any similar body of men in the service. Maj. Gardiner, who has seen twenty years service in the regular army as a cavalry officer, says that the men and horses of the regiment are superior to any he has ever seen either in the volunteer or regular army, and that they are in as good a condition for active and useful work in the field as any volunteer cavalry regiment now on the Potomac or elsewhere. Testimony like this is worth something, and we trust it may have its weight with our carping friend of the *Journal*, who has shown himself, in this instance at least, too ready to give credence to misrepresentation and abuse.

CONGRESS. The only important transactions in Congress during the past week, have been the passage in the Senate of the Treasury Note Bill, and in the House, of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Treasury Note bill was amended so as to allow the notes to be funded in two years, the bonds bearing 7 3-10th interest; also making the bonds redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years at the pleasure of the government. The legal tender clause, constituting the vital feature of the bill, was retained by a vote of 22 to 17. The bill as amended passed by a vote of 30 to 7.

An amendment to the Navy bill was adopted, appropriating fifteen millions of dollars for the building of additional gun-boats.

The House has adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, recommending the celebration of the birthday of Washington on the 22d inst., by the reading in the two Houses of Congress the Farewell Address of the Father of his country.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES. The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* furnishes the following abstract of the number of enlistments in each county of the State, with the population of said counties in 1860, and ratio of enlistment:

	Number of Men.	Population 1860.	Ratio, no frac.
Androscoggin,	961	29,743—1	in 30
Aroostook.	876	22,449—1	52
Cumberland,	2,290	75,608—1	33
Franklin,	444	20,571—1	46
Hancock,	737	37,728—1	51
Kennebec,	1,528	55,660—1	36
Knox,	617	33,122—1	53
Lincoln,	495	27,866—1	56
Oxford,	1,175	36,700—1	30
Penobscot,	2,774	72,737—1	26
Piscataquis,	536	15,034—1	28
Sagadahoc,	578	21,685—1	37
Somerset,	1,098	37,547—1	38
Waldo,	911	38,448—1	42
Washington,	1,152	42,555—1	36
York,	856	62,124—1	72
	17,023	628,600—1	36

These numbers are exclusive of those who have enlisted in the Coast Guard, and does not include enlistment subsequent to December 31, 1861.

☞ The attention of Farmers is called to the advertisement of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s Poudrette. Nothing is of more importance than to know where to obtain the best fertilizer at the lowest price. This company manufacture all the night soil, from the city of New York into a dry inodorous powder, and at a price far below any other fertilizer in the market. They have been in successful operation for 22 years, with a constantly increasing demand, which is a sufficient test of the value of their Poudrette.

☞ We learn from the Farmington *Patriot* that the diptheria is again prevailing to a considerable extent in some of the adjoining towns. In Salem, a town of only 450 inhabitants, five deaths had occurred foom it in one week, and on Monday there were eighteen cases of this terrible disease.

Departure of the Thirteenth Regiment.

This fine regiment of infantry under the command of Col. Neal Dow, broke camp this, Tuesday, morning at an early hour, and under escort of Col. Goddard's cavalry, and Capt. Tilson's battery, marched to the depot, whence at half past eight oclock they took their departure in the cars, en route for the seat of war. It is understood that the present destination of the regiment is the Relay House, Baltimore, where they will replace the 10th Maine, which has been ordered to Kentucky.

The regiment numbered 900 men of all ranks, deducting the sick and absent. Only about fifty sick were left behind, and these will soon be able to follow their regiment.

The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—Neal Dow, Portland.
Lieut. Colonel—Henry Rust, Jr., Norway.
Major—Frank S. Haseltine, Bangor.
Adjutant—Frederic Speed, Gorham.
Quartermaster—D. S. Stinson, Auburn.
Surgeon—Jas. M. Bates, Yarmouth.
Assistant Surgeon—Seth C. Gordon, Gorham.
Sergeant Major—Edward H. Wilson, Cumberland.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Wayne W. Blossom, Turner.
Commissary Sergeant—George W. Dow, Portland.
Hospital Steward—Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburg.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A—Capt. Frederic A. Stevens, Bangor; 1st Lieut. William H. H. Walker, Hampden; 2d Lieut. George E. Moulton, Westbrook.

Co. B—Capt. William B. Snell, Fairfield; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Loring, Norridgewock; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Corson, Canaan.

Co. C—Capt. Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston; 1st Lieut. Freeman U. Whiting, Newport; 2d Lieut. John S. P. Ham, Lewiston.

Co. D—Capt. Charles A. Bates, Norridgewock; 1st Lieut. Almon L. Varney, Brunswick; 2d Lieut. James H. Withee, Norridgewock.

Co. E—Capt. Isaac F. Quimby, Westbrook; 1st Lieut. Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Brainard, Farmington.

Co. F—Capt. Charles R. March, Portland; 1st Lieut. Waldo A. Blossom, Turner; 2d Lieut. John H. Sherburne, Portland.

Co. G—Capt. Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland; 1st Lieut. Aaron Ring, Westbrook; 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Smith, Augusta.

Co. H—Capt. Abernothy Grover, Albany; 1st Lieut. Augustus W. Clough, Portland; 2d Lieut. Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry.

Co. I—Capt. Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield; 1st Lieut. Isaiah Randall, Portland; 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Cushing, Winterport.

Co. K—Capt. Wm. R. Swan, Paris; 1st Lieut. Amos G. Goodwin, Biddeford; 2d Lieut. Melville C. Linscott, Readfield.

On Thursday previous to its departure an elegant stand of colors was presented to the regiment, the addresses of presentation and reception being made by Hon. L. D. W. Sweat, of the Senate, and Col. Dow.

THE SICK IN THE HOSPITALS. The condition of the General Hospital at Winthrop Hall continues daily to improve. Dr. Buxton, the surgeon in charge, whose experience and ability admirably fit him for the position, is indefatigable, not only in his personal attendance upon the sick, but in the prosecution of salutary reform in the general administration of the affairs of the hospital. He has reorganized the different departments of service in the institution, appointing faithful and competent persons as matron, steward, nurses, ward-keepers, &c. Regarding cleanliness and pure air as vital instrumentalities against disease, he has had the building thoroughly purified and ventilated, making many important alterations in both its internal and external economy—providing many conveniences and comforts not hitherto enjoyed by the patients, furnishing them with changes of bedding, clothing, wholesome and suitable food, &c., &c. The large upper hall of the building is now exclusively used as a convalescent ward, affording sufficient accommodation to enable the surgeon to retain the patients in hospital until their complete recovery is assured. The whole number now in hospital is 115, of whom 80 are in the convalescent ward, leaving only 35 who require medical care and nursing. Some 12 or 15 will be added to the number to-day from the 13th, who will not be able to move with their regiment.

BENEFIT TO THE SICK SOLDIERS. We are happy to announce that the managers of the dramatic company whose performances in this city for the last two months have been so profitable to themselves and pleasing to their audiences, have generously volunteered to give the entire proceeds of an evening's performance for the benefit of the sick soldiers in this city. Arrangements are making to take advantage of this liberal offer. A committee of citizens of which Mayor Caldwell is chairman, has taken the matter in charge, and the evening appointed for the purpose and the programme of the performance will soon be announced. It is expected that some of our local amateur actors whose talent for dramatic impersonation has been heretofore exercised very creditably in private theatricals, will take part in the performance. We hope that all who are disposed to aid this benevolent movement will patronize the entertainment.

☞ The news of the success of the Burnside Expedition was received here with great demonstrations of rejoicing. The House was in session, and the despatch received by the Governor, was read by the Speaker. On motion of Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, the House took a recess of five minutes, to give vent to its patriotic enthusiasm on the occasion. The Senate immediately followed suit, and repaired to the Representatives' Hall, which was already thronged with State officials, citizens and soldiers, and as the gratifying news spread, the wildest scene of excitement ensued. Cheers upon cheers reverberated through the building, and the mutual congratulations upon this most glorious event were of the heartiest and liveliest description. In the afternoon a national salute of 34 guns was fired in honor of the victory by the 2d Maine Battery, Capt. Tillson, at their camp on the Arsenal grounds.

☞ Mr. Geo. R. Davis, gives a notice that no article of subsistence will be sent forward to the troops at the seat of war, under the resolve of the Legislature providing for transportation of hospital and other stores to our troops. All packages sent are first opened and their contents examined, and any improper articles excluded. Mr. Davis states that in a great many instances spirituous liquors have been sent from Maine to the men. This will not be hereafter permitted.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Officer Walker of Bangor, has recently made a number of arrests of persons engaged in passing counterfeit money. One arrest was made in Bangor, one in Augusta, and one in Ellsworth. Counterfeits upon the following banks were passed by them so far as is known: tens on the Bank of Royalton, Vt.; tens on the Waterbury Bank, Ct.; fives on the Bluehill Bank, Dorchester, Mass.; fives on the Brunswick Bank, Brunswick, Maine.

BEARS. Mr. David O. D. Hanscomb, of Marshfield, on the first inst., discovered in the woods, about three and a half miles from his house a den containing three bears—two cubs and their dam. He had nothing but an axe and a rope. With the rope he made a noose and passed it over the head of the dam, and with the assistance of his two sons pulled her to the mouth of the cave, where she was dispatched with the axe. The cubs were served in the same manner.

☞ The land upon which Fort Popham is to be built at the mouth of the Kennebec river, has been apprised by the County Commissioners of Sagadahoc, at the aggregate sum of $7,900. The previous Administration agreed to pay $15,000 for the same premises.

☞ One hundred guns were fired by Captain Tilson's battery at the Arsenal to-day, and the bells of all the churches of the city were rung at the same time in honor of the victories recently achieved by our brave soldiers in the South and West.

The War News of the Week.

The past has been a week of uninterrupted and unchequered successes or the Federal arms. We give in this week's paper the details of the triumphant progress of the Burnside expedition, culminating in the capture of Roanoke Island and the occupation of several rebel cities in North Carolina; the siege of Fort Donelson in Tennessee and, after a desperate contest of three days, the surrender of that important position to Gen. Grant, with 15,000 men, including three rebel Generals and immense quantities of arms and material of war; the capture of Springfield in Missouri, by Gen. Curtis and the rapid flight of Price and his army; the evacuation of Bowling Green, in Kentucky, by the rebel forces and its occupation by our troops; the brilliant dash of Gen. Lander on the Upper Potomac; and last though not least, the reported success of Gen. Sherman's expedition against Savannah. This is glory enough for one week.

THE SLAVE TRADER GORDON. This unfortunate criminal, recently convicted of slave-trading, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 7th inst., has had a respite granted him by the President for two weeks. It was represented to Mr. Lincoln that the prisoner in the expectation of a pardon, had neglected to prepare himself for death. "In granting this respite," says the President, "it becomes my painful duty to admonish the prisoner that, relinquishing all expectations of pardon by human authority, he refer himself alone to the mercy of the common God and Father of all men."

The friends of the prisoner have made every possible exertion, and invoked every influence in their power, to obtain a pardon, or at least a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life; but in view of the audacity of the slave traders, who have been permitted so long to carry on their nefarious business with impunity, it has become the general belief that public justice requires the sacrifice of Gordon, and he will in all human probability pay the forfeit of his life, on Friday next,

DEATH OF MR. HAGAR. The Portland *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of the death of Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., of Richmond, briefly mentioned by us last week;

"Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., of Richmond, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to Boston. As the Kennebec train, in which he was a passenger, backed into the depot of the P. S. & P. Railroad, Mr. Hagar got off for the purpose of delivering a letter to a friend. On retuning to the depot he found that his valise was on board the Kennebec train which was then moving out of the depot. He got on to it and secured his valise Though advised not to jump off while the train was moving, he attempted it and struck a ridge of ice and snow on the side of the track, which was about two feet high. He slipped immediately from this ridge on to the track, and the cars passed over his body mangling it in a shocking manner, and dragging him some distance.

Mr. Hagar was one of the most eminent and enterprising citizens of Richmond. Originally bred to the bar, he has for many years past been largely engaged in ship building. He was one of the Trustees of the Kennebec and Portland railroad. His death will occasion sadness in the community where he resided, and will long be felt with much anguish.

DR. LIGHTHILL. The following communication copied from the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, of the 13th inst., shows the successful treatment of catarrh by Dr. Lighthill:

CATARRH CURED.—*Dear Brethren Editors*,—Will you permit me to make a statement in your valuable paper, for the benefit of your readers who may be afflicted with catarrhal difficulties. I have been much troubled with the catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking. I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuff of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer, while journeying in the country for my health, I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, in Providence, R. I. I visited him and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared; my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. The peculiarity of Dr. Lighthill's treatment is that he cleanses the inside nasal passages with a healing solution, applied by a curiously constructed syringe in the passage leading from the roof of the mouth to the nose. After a few efforts and a little practice there is no pain, or serious difficulty in this mode of application.

P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. The Bath *Times* states that there is one man in an up-river town who makes his appearance annually before the Committee on Fisheries, and contends that the Augusta dam was the first cause of the potato rot and of weevils in wheat. His proof is that these pests were unknown prior to the erection of the dam; and his theory, that before the dam was erected the fishes went up stream and destroyed the flies upon the surface of the water, but now that dam obstructs the progress of the fishes, and the flies, escaping their ravages, light upon the potatoes and wheat, and occasion the mischief referred to.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. The reprint for January is received. Contents: Law in and for India; The Dramatic Policy of Ochlenschlager; The Religious Heresies of the Working Classes; Income Tax Reform; Admiral Sir Charles Napier; On Translating Homer; Popular Education in Russia; The American Belligerents—Rights of Neutrals; The late Prince Consort; Contemporary Situation. Terms $3 per annum; with Blackwood, $5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. The present new year is a favorable time to begin new subscriptions. Leonard Scott & Co. publishers, 54 Gold street, New York.

☞ We have been trying an excellent article of writing ink manufactured by Mr. Geo. Taber, of Vassalboro, and can cheerfully recommend its use to others.

Mr. Taber also manufactures a Leather Preservative and Water Proof Blacking, which, when applied to boots and shoes renders them impervious to water.

☞ We publish by request the proceedings of a public meeting at Winthrop, in reference to the recent change of Postmaster of that town. The citizens seem to be thoroughly aroused to action upon the subject, and it is to be hoped when the facts are brought to the knowledge of the Post Master General, that justice will be done in the premises.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A grand Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance in this State, is to be held at Lewiston to-day, 18th inst. A good rousing old-fashioned temperance meeting, such as used to assemble in other days, is expected.

☞ A stand of colors will be presented the 15th Maine regiment on behalf of the State by Hon. W. H. McCrillis, of Bangor, on Thursday afternoon of the present week. The reception speech will be made by Col. McClusky.

THE 7 3-10 U. S. BONDS. Holders of coupons of the 7 3-10 government bonds due on the 19th inst., can obtain the money on the same on application to Wm. T. Johnson, Esq., Cashier of the Granite Bank of this city.

☞ Westbrook Seminary will be re-opened for the Spring Term under experienced and able teachers.

☞ Miss Rachel Johnson takes a benefit at the Meonian on Thursday evening. Give her a bumper.

Army Correspondence.

Letter from the Eleventh Regiment.

CARVER BARRACKS,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1862.

Since I last wrote, as you may see by the date of this, we have changed our quarters; and now, instead of living under those somewhat airy and frail tenements, tents, we are comfortably ensconced in substantial wooden houses. I wish I might say that the health of the men had improved in a ratio with the comfort of their quarters. But from some cause, I know not what, our regiment, which was called one of the strongest and finest in point of physique, of any which had left Maine, has been peculiarly afflicted with sickness ever since we arrived here; and that improvement which might have been expected with the change of our mode of living has not taken place. Our new Surgeon, who, by the way, is gaining scores of friends by his gentlemanly bearing and courteous treatment of those who come under his care, has had as many as *

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War.

Another Glorious Union Victory---Roanoke Island Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. The cheering intelligence that Gen. Burnside has triumphed in his attack upon Roanoke Island has been received here this morning. The General effected a landing on Sunday afternoon.

Rebel Accounts of their Defeat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11. By a flag of truce to-day we learn of the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants.

The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells, or the inhabitants, it is not certain. The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning in a leading editorial says: The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most fearful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. 2500 brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet.

They resisted with the most determined courage; but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale."

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10. A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight stating as follows: A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock and brought intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by its inhabitants. During the conflagation the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats excepting one are captured by the enemy. General Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following very latest we copy from the Norfolk *Day Book*:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from which we gather the following information: The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forrest, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy and made up the Pasquatunk river. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured, It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape.

All the details, as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island, are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1000 killed. Great havoc was made among the enemy while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned.

The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled. The Park Point Battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground. They did not yield a foot until all but seven of them had fallen bleeding to the ground.

All the Southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory to our troops, and in saying that the loss of the Island is a very serious one.

Great Alarm at Norfolk---The City under Martial Law.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12. As the steamer Express was coming down from Newport News this morning on her regular trip, a man was picked up in a small boat, who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and made his escape from Sewall's Point in a small boat. He confirms all the previous reports, and adds that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers to defend the city are called for in vain. The work on the Merrimac was stopped on Saturday, and she is now at the Navy Yard, drawing so much water that she cannot get out, even if ready for sea. The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk; an attack is momentarily expected. There are said to be only about 200 troops at Sewall's Point. It was rumored at Norfolk that the defeat at Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of North Carolina troops.

Direct News from the Burnside Expedition---Its Complete Success.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13 The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived at noon from Burnside's expedition with a bearer of dispatches for the Government.

He reports the rout of the rebels complete. Three thousand prisoners were captured. All their gunboats were burnt or captured, except one which escaped by a canal.

The Federal killed is 42, and wounded about 140. The rebel killed is about 30, and their wounded less than 100. The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about sixty vessels. The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point that night, and next day proceeded to the entrance of Croatan Sound. After a reconnoissance, the fight commenced on Friday, the Underwriter leading the column.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by a portion of our navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries. The fight continued until dark. During the night 10,000 men were landed.

On Saturday morning 7000 were advanced. A masked battery of three guns was soon discovered by our skirmishers, who attacked it in front and on both flanks. The 21st, 25th and 27th Massachusetts, 9th New Jersey, 51st New York, and 10th Connecticut were particularly engaged. The 25th Massachusetts and 10th Connecticut suffered most severely. The fight lasted only two or three hours, when the battery was abandoned.

Our troops pursued and surrounded the rebel camps and took nearly the whole command prisoners. O. Jennings Wise was wounded, being twice shot while endeavoring to escape in a boat.

Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut Regiment was killed at the head of his regiment. Lieut. Col. Vizier de Monteil of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who volunteered, was also killed.

No other officer was killed above the rank of Lieutenant.

We took between 2000 and 3000 prisoners. They were about being sent to New York by the S. R. Spaulding and other steamers. Among them are about twelve or fifteen Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors.

On Saturday afternoon a fleet of fifteen gunboats started for Elizabeth City, which was shelled, and after having been evacuated and partially burned by the rebels, was occupied.

All the rebel fleet was burnt or sunk except two, the Roanoke and Beaufort, which escaped by a canal. The Sea Bird, which was the flag ship of Commodore Lynch, was run down and boarded, and the gallant commander escaped to the shore by swimming.

Gen. Wise was at Nag's Head, and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk.

The rebels made no fight after being driven from their intrenchments, which was done by the Hawkins' Zouaves and 21st Massachusetts Regiment.

The people sent off a deputation to Commodore Goldsborough, asking him to send forces to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, without opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11. The *Inquirer's* Fortress Monroe dispatch states that the rebels were pursued several hours, and two complete regiments on their way to reinforce Roanoke Island were captured. Every road was lined with guns, knapsacks, clothing, wounded, dead and dying.

Ex-Governor Wise escaped from Nag's Head, but his son was shot through both legs and the lungs. He died the following day. Acting Brigadier General Hill, Colonels Shaw, Jordon and Green were captured with a large number of surbordinates. The rebels fired Elizabeth City on retreating.

Another account of the Burnside Expedition.

A private letter written on board the gunboat Stars and Stripes, Feb. 13, says: "After the cannonading of the enemy's batteries by our Naval forces, the landing of our military commenced about 4½ o'clock on Friday afternoon at Ashby's harbor, about 2¼ miles below the rebel fort Buxton, of nine 32 pounders. The landing was effected under the cover of the guns of two of our gunboats, the Delaware and Morse, which, with the Sheppard, drove away and dispersed two rebel regiments that were stationed there with three field pieces to oppose the landing.

Our men were up to their middle in mud and water in landing. When on shore they found the rebel pieces in the morass. By nine o'clock that night Gen. Burnside had landed 6000 men, and continued landing them through the night at the rate of 1000 per hour. The land movement against the enemy's batteries was commenced early Saturday morning, the fleet meantime engaging and silencing a shore battery opposite it. Our forces advancing in the direction of the battery in the centre of the island, the rebels were soon driven behind their intrenchments, where they resisted.

Eight mortars were landed from the fleet to serve as our land artillery. About midday, the Hawkins Zouaves and the 10th Connecticut regiment, under Gen. Foster, made a dashing bayonet charge upon the battery commanded by young Wise, wading knee-deep through mud and water to get at the fort, and yelling like so many indians. Meanwhile a detour was made on the right by Gen. Reno and on the left by Gen. Foster. This attack from three sides decided the fate of the day. The rebels fled from their intrenchments before the array of cold steel was brought to bear against them.

The Hawkins Zouaves leaped the front defenses, bayonet in hand, and the rebels fled. Young Wise was not wounded here as report has said he was, but he received his wound in endeavoring to escape from the island in a boat from Shallow Bog Bay. The boat was fired on and he received four wounds. He was made a prisoner and died on Sunday morning of his wounds.

After the reduction of the battery in the center of the island, Generals Reno and Parkes, took a force of men and went down to Fort Buxton, Col. Hill in command, and took undisputed possession of it. It had been the principal point of the two days' bombardment by our navy.

At 4 45 on the afternoon of Saturday, the American flag was displayed from the battery. Gen. Foster then pursued the rebels to the north end of the island, where was also in camp or drawn up a Virginia regiment that had been towed down in six schooners from the main land early Saturday morning. General Foster approached and had an interview with the rebel commander, Col. Shaw of North Carolina, who asked him what terms he would exact. General Foster replied, "an unconditional surrender," and consented to give him time to return to his camp to decide or not to accede to the demand. The rebel officer had hardly reached his men when the Massachusetts 24th Regiment, burning with impatience, sprang forward in the direction of the enemy, when Col. Shaw immediately raised a white handkerchief as a signal that the rebels had concluded to surrender.

The rebels had proposed to cut off our passage up Croatan Sound by *chevaux de frise* of stakes extending from the main land to the head of Roanoke Island, but our gunboats forced their way through and commenced the impetuous pursuit of the enemy's fleet which had been drawn up behind this barrier."

Official Report of Gen. Burnside.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C., Roanoke Island, Feb. 10, 1862.

Major General Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding U. S. Army, Washington:

I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of *six* forts, 40 guns, over 2000 thousand prisoners and upward of 3000 small arms.

Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, commander of the island, and O. Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th, after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above. We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at nearly 3000.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets. It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men in the short time allowed for writing this report, the naval vessel carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier Generals not yet having been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying in reference to the action that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno and Parke, as more full details will show.

I am sorry to report the loss of about 35 killed and about 200 wounded, ten of them probably mortally. Among the killed are Col. Russell of the 10th Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Victor De Monteil of the D'Epineuil Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a dispatch in a day or two with full returns.

I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander Goldsborough stating that the expedition of his gunboats against Elizabeth City and the rebel fleet has been entirely successful. He will of course, send his returns to his Department.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Brig. Gen. Commanding Department of North Carolina.

Expedition up the Tennessee River---Union Feeling in Tennessee and Alabama.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12. Special dispatches to the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, dated Fort Henry 10th, give the following account of the expedition up the Tennessee river.

"After the capture of Fort Henry, the Lexington, Conestoga, and Tyler gave chase to the rebel steamer Dunbar, reaching the Memphis and Louisville Railroad bridge. Our boats set fire to a portion of it, and took a quantity of stores, &c., and passed on in chase of the Dunbar, but did not overtake her. It is supposed she escaped by running up some Creek during the night. The gunboats went to Florence, Ala., at the head of navigation, 250 miles from Paducah. Everywhere along the river they were received with an astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tennessee and North Carolina, and at towns along the river.

Our old flag was looked upon as a redeemer, and hailed with shouts of joy. Capt. Groyun of the gunboat Tyler accepted thirty men for service on his gunboat, and says he can get men enough to man his whole fleet. The people of Florence were so delighted at finding the stars and stripes once more their protection that they prepared to give a ball to the officers, but they would not remain.

Wherever our boats landed and the people were assured that we did not come to destroy but to save they seemed to have no means too extravagant to express their delight and joy. Our boats captured four steamers, including an unfinished gunboat, and burned seven. They captured a large quantity of stores and 180 stand of arms. One boat goes up this morning. The weather is improving and the roads drying.

Springfield again Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14. Springfield has been captured, and our flag floats over it. Our cavalry are pursuing the rebels.

The following has been forwarded to General McClellan.

"The flag of the Union floats over the Court House at Springfield, The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and equipage, which was captured by General Curtis. Our cavalry are in full pursuit.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK."

Attack on Fort Donelson---The Fort invested by 50,000 troops.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14. A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Fort Henry, dated the 12th, says: "The expedition under command of Col. Riggin returned to Fort Henry to-day, from up the Tennessee river, having captured $75,000 worth of contraband goods at Paris, Tenn. They also found the tents and camp equipage of the troops that left Fort Henry. The troops have moved from here and will probably attack Fort Donelson to-morrow."

Capt. Willard, of the Chicago Light Artillery, left Fort Henry day before yesterday at half past 10 o'clock and reached this city to-day. From him we learn that the artillery left Fort Henry between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with six regiments of infantry. Gen. Grant and staff and body guard left at 10 o'clock on the same day. The rear guard left at 2 P. M.

The whole force was 40,000 men with 27 pieces of light artillery. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the same day eleven regiments left Paducah, under convoy of the gunboats, to go up the Cumberland river, making the whole force over fifty thousand men. The gunboats were expected to reach Fort Donelson at 7 o'clock yesterday. It was designed to attack Fort Donelson with the whole force yesterday afternoon.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated "Camp on the field near Fort Donelson, Feb. 13—12.30," says: "Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left and from north to south, nearly surrounding the fort. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing have been going on since 7½ o'clock this morning, but owing to the extent of our line of action, but little can be learned of the result. I hear, however that the captain of Company I, 7th Illinois regiment, has been killed. Gen. McClernand's division is operating on the right wing and Gen. Smith's on the left.

We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort until just within the last half hour, since when the other gunboats have been firing upon the fort. The force estimated to be within the breastworks from the best information is about 15,000. No reinforcements can arrive, as all communication is cut off. It is now thought that their last redoubt has fallen into our hands. All the officers are acting with great valor, exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army. Gen. Grant and staff have been riding along the lines all the morning, regardless of the grape shot that is being showered in every direction.

Berges' Sharpshooters have done good service. They kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoneers as fast as they appeared at the guns. Capt. Birnk with a company of cavalry went around to the left bank of the river this afternoon, and reports that the gunboat Carondelet received a ten-inch ball through her casemate, which wounded eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Capt. Walker of the Carondelet says he has dismounted three of the rebels' river guns.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14. The *Democrat's* Cairo special dispatch says the fight at Fort Donelson began at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and during the day the rebels were driven out of the fort three times and forced back again by Gen. Grant.

A special dispatch to the *Republican and Democrat*, dated Fort Donelson last night, says: "Up to this time our loss is about 25 killed and 250 wounded. The right wing of our army rested within 60 yards of the enemy's redoubts, the enemy having been driven one mile. Twenty rebels were killed in skirmishes.

The Bombardment of Fort Donelson.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16. A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, says:

"The firing commenced again at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day long, up to four o'clock. No movement or assault had had been made by the land force. Night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of light artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments, and driven back beyond their intrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more three or four are dangerously wounded. Six gunboats arrived yesterday, and commenced an attack on the fort at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted one hour and twenty minutes, when the gunboats fell back. The four iron-clad boats went within 300 yards of the fort. All the rebel river guns were either dismounted or silenced except six. The first shot fired from the gunboat Louisville dismounted the rebel 128-pounder. The Louisville received 57 shots, two or which took effect, one striking the starboard side of her deck, and passing through the entire length of the boat, killing three men, and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house. The rope was then managed by some of hands, when a shell from the Tyler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville, scattering the men at the tiller rope, and so much disabled her steering apparatus that the boat was compelled to drop astern. A shot struck the Pittsburg in the bows and stove an immense hole in her, which caused her to drop out of the action. The leak, however, has been stopped. A shot struck the pilot house of the St. Louis, passing through it between the pilot's legs with out injuring him. All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louisville seriously. There were five killed and two wounded on the Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16. A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, dated in rear of Fort Donelson, Friday P. M., says. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet high, covered with timber and underbrush. Upon a similar range of hills outside of these our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely encircling the enemy from the Cumberland south of the fort to the back water of a stream which flanks the fort on the north. Gen. Oglesby, who has the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforcements. In fact we have them completely surrounded, and can complete the job at our leisure.

A formidable attempt was made last night to take Taylor's battery, by the enemy, who approached under cover of the darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Twentieth Illinois Regiment. Considerable skirmishing occurred during the night, both forces endeavoring in the darkness to crawl in upon each other.

Yesterday afternoon after the storming party had retired, and when the rebels had been thickly crowded together to repel the assault, Captain Tyler opened upon them with shell with terrible effect. His practice was superb, creating the greatest consternation in their ranks, and causing them to take refuge in their intrenchments.

The gunboat assault was terrific, exceeding even the Fort Henry bombardment. It lasted about one hour and a half. The enemy has fronting on the river two batteries, the lower one of nine and the upper of four guns, besides a 10-inch columbiad. The wooden gunboats Tyler and Conestoga were engaged in the fight.

Flag officer Foote pronounced the engagement the hottest he had ever witnessed. Seven of the nine guns in the lower tier of the enemy's battery had been silenced, and everything was apparently progressing favorably, when the rudder chain of the Carondelet was severed.

The Pittsburg was damaged in the wheel so as to be unable to stem the current; and the pilot house of the St. Louis was knocked away, killing the pilot, and slightly wounding several others; among others flag officer Foote. The fleet was then obliged to retire.

One of our shells struck immediately under one of the enemy's guns, throwing the gun and bodies of the gunners high in air. Great numbers of dead and wounded could be seen carried up the hill. Flag Officer Foote's wound is slight. The St. Louis was struck fifty-seven times, the Louisville thirty-five, the Pittsburg twenty-one, the Carondelet twenty-six times, and the St. Louis 16.

Progress of the Burnside Expedition.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 13. The Editor *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hertford have been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday, at 9 o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between 300 and 400 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2000, and is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles.

A gentleman just arrived from Galtsville says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City.

Hartford, the Capital of Perguimans County, was taken by the Federals yesterday.

Brilliant Exploit of Gen. Lander.

PAW-PAW, Va., Feb. 13, 8 P. M. Major General McClellan: The railroad was opened to Hancock this evening, also the telegraph. We had an important forced reconnoisance last night which was completed to-day. We broke up the rebel nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers—among them Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Captains, &c. We engaged them with 400 cavalry. Our infantry was not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy, but lost two men and six horses at their fire. I led the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.

General Dunning has just arrived at New Creek from Moorefield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle, and he broke up the guerilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, but several of the rebels were killed.

The enemy have thus been driven out of this Department.

(Signed,) F. W. LANDER, Brig. Gen.

Pursuit of Price from Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16. Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield, and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with their wagons and baggage. Gen. Curtis, reports that he has taken more prisoners than he knows what to do with.

MURDER IN BUCKSPORT. Last Sunday, three young men, Zelotes Crocker, Otis McLaughlin and Moses Tappan, went on a sleigh ride to Bucksport, and returning in the evening considerably in liquor. When putting up their horses, the two latter got into a quarrel, and Crocker interfered, throwing Tappan into the snow. Crocker was then attacked by Tappan and McLaughlin and was stabbed twice in the neck and once in the arm. He ran for the stable, but fell dead before he arrived.

Tappan and McLaughlin were both arrested. At the Coronor's Inquest a verdict was returned that Crocker came to his death by wounds inflicted by Tappan. Crocker resided in Bucksport. Tappan formerly resided in Winterport.

Winthrop Post Office.

A meeting of the citizens of Winthrop was held Saturday evening, February 8th inst., to consider the recent removal of Mr. Cyrus Bishop from the Post Office in this town and to give expression to the public sentiment in relation thereto. The meeting was numerously attended and organized by the choice of Dr. J. B. Fillebrown, Chairman, and J. W. May, Secretary. After a statement of the object of the meeting by Oakes Howard, Esq., the following proceedings were had.

On motion of John May, Esq., chairman of the board of selectmen, it was voted to raise a committee of three to call upon Mr. Chs. Morrill and request him to resign the office in favor of Mr. Bishop, and if he declined to do so to invite him to come into the meeting and make such statements as he saw fit. The vote upon this was taken by rising and was unanimous. C. M. Bailey, Ephraim Wood, and Reuben T. Jones were chosen to act on this committee and they at once proceeded to discharge the duties assigned them.

Remarks were then made by E. W. Kelley, Esq., who moved the appointment of a committee of three to be nominated by the chair, to draft and report resolutions. This motion was carried and the chair nominated Dr. E. Holmes, John May and Mr. Kelley to serve on the committee.

Mr. Kelley was excused by request and M. B. Sears appointed in his stead. The committee then retired to attend to their duties.

While waiting for the report of the committee detailed to call upon Mr. Morrill, the census of the meeting was taken at the suggestion of Mr. Kelley, when it was ascertained that there were 404 present.

The committee sent to Mr. Morrill no w came in and made report as follows:

That they had attended to the duties assigned them and that Mr. Morrill declined to resign or to appear before the meeting, but sent in the following documents, viz:

"I have to say, that I was appointed by the Post Master General, on the recommendation of Hon. A. P. Morrill. Respectfully,

CHAS. MORRILL.

The report was accepted, and the committee on resolutions then came in and submitted the following:

Resolved, That it is a principle of all Republican Governments that all power is vested in the people, and that this principle holds good in all the minor as well as the higher departments of the system.

Resolved, That it is with pain and indignation, we find in the recent removal of our worthy fellow citizen, Cyrus Bishop, from the Post Office in this town, brought about by the machinations of designing men in our midst, that this fundamental principle has been grossly violated.

Resolved, That it is very certain that the Post Master General in ordering the removal of this tried and trusty officer, one who pre-eminently enjoyed the undivided confidence of his fellow citizens, has been deceived by misrepresentations of the most shameless character.

Resolved, That the present incumbent of the Post Office is not the man of our choice, and totally unacceptable to our wishes, and we consider the mean and slippery method he took to accomplish his purpose and worm himself into the office, indicate that he is unworthy of our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the aiders and abettors of this villianous transaction, we discover that those among us whom we have seen fit to honor, have manifested a lack of political integrity and shown no scruples in sacrificing the wishes of the people in the accomplishment of their own selfish purposes and corrupt designs and we deem it to be a duty we owe to ourselves, never again to honor them with any political trust within our gift.

Resolved, That since the fall of Adam, there has been no character more supremely contemptible—no enemy more insidiously dangerous than that reptile, cursed of God to crawl upon his belly and eat dirt—*the snake in the grass.*

Resolved, That it is the almost unanimous wish of the citizens of this town, and especially of those of us who contributed to place the present administration in power that Mr. Bishop may be reinstated in his office, and we earnestly entreat of the Post Master General that this may be speedily done, as a measure most conducive to our social and political interests and the well being of our community.

This report was accepted and on motion of Mr. Kelley it was voted to act upon the resolutions singly.

The first resolution was adopted, and while the second resolution was under consideration, it was announced that Mr. Morrill was present and would like to be heard. Business was accordingly suspended when Mr. Morrill came forward and stated substantially as follows:

That, with the early history of the contest between him and Mr. Bishop for the Post Office we were sufficiently familiar; that through an irregularity in the action of the Department, Mr. Bishop received the appointment contrary to the recommendation of Hon. A. P. Morrill, our Representative—this irregularity was, so far as he knew, the only one that had occurred in the whole United States; that since Mr. B's appointment, and quite recently he had been to Washington and requested of our Representative, to be introduced to Post Master General Blair; that our Representative Mr. Morrill went with him and introduced him to Mr. Blair as the competitor of Mr. Bishop for the Post Office in Winthrop; that Mr. Blair consented to reconsider the case, and sent to his Department for the petitions and documents relating thereto; and after unrolling the petitions and finding Mr. Bishop's a very long one and his own a rather short one, the Post Master General put this question to our Representative, "Mr. Morrill, which of these two men was the most active party man in the last campaign?" to which our Representative replied that *he understood Mr. Morrill was;* that Mr. Blair then said, "Mr Morrill's claims are first," and assured him he should have the office, and that in twenty minutes after, he received his commission. He disclaimed any dishonorable act in obtaining the office.

Mr. Morrill having closed, Mr. Bishop stated briefly that the contest had been conducted honorably on his part; that his petition which contained so many signatures of our Republican citizens, being more than four to Mr. Morrill's one, had been placed in the hands of our Representative, together with all other papers relating to his case, of which he had any knowledge; and that he had supposed himself appointed, as the choice of his fellow townsmen; especially as our Representative, Mr. Morrill, had stated in the presence of some of our most respectable citizens, that he should use his influence in favor of the man the people wanted.

The consideration of the resolutions was resumed and they were each unanimously adopted.

It was then voted that a committee of three be raised to prepare a remonstrance and petition for Mr. Bishop's reappointment, to be circulated for signatures, and presented to the P. M. General; this committee to appoint sub-committees of one in each school district to circulate petitions. Dr. E. Holmes. John May, and John W. May, were chosen to act on this committee.

It was voted that the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Maine Farmer, Kennebec Journal* and Augusta *Age*.

A committee of five was raised to procure some suitable person to go to Washington and present our requests to the P. M. General. Adjourned.

J. B. FILLEBROWN, *Chairman.*

J. W. MAY, *Secretary.*

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1862.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Teutonia from Southampton 1st inst of New York, arrived off Cape Race February 12th.

The steamship Asia, now due at New York, took the mails of the Etna at Queenstown, the Etna having put back in consequence of colliding with the ship Cheviot.

The Tuscarora, having been ordered off the docks at Southampton, has taken up a position near the Needles. The Nashville is still in dock at Southampton.

The reported Naval engagement in the Mediterranean between the Sumter and an American vessel, is not confirmed.

American securities dull. The statement of Mr. Seward that the Government felt itself bound, after subjuating the Confederates, to restore the destroyed harbor or open a better one, has added considerable to the disquiet of Federal bondholders since it makes a further indefinite addition to the prospects of its ultimate amount of debt. It is believed that even if the war should be wound up immediately, the debt of America would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on the revenue equal to more than half the total required for the National debt of England.

The Russians have been defeated in Circassia.

French troops are being despatched rapidly to Mexico.

The Herzegovian insurgents had re-entered the places from which Dervisch Pasha had driven them without resistance. The Turks were concentrated at Rajivza. The Turks advanced on the 29th to Gliwiska, and the inhabitants withdrew to the Austrian territory.

BOOT AND SHOE TIPS. An act of incorporation has been granted to H. M. Bearce, Esq., of Auburn, and the members of the firm of Chase, McKinstry & Co., of Boston, for a Boot and Shoe Tip Company, for the purpose of manufacturing in Lewiston the well-known tips used on boots and shoes, and other articles connected with the same.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 11 00
Corn Meal,	80 to 88	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 00 to 0 00	Turkeys,	7 to 11
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Chickens,	6 to 10
Rye,	80 to 85	Geese,	7 to 10
Corn,	75 to 80	Clover seed,	10 to 15
Beans,	1 50 to 2 00	Hungarygrass,	2 50 to 2 75
Oats,	40 to 43	Red Top,	75 to 1 75
Potatoes,	25 to 35	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Lime,	70 to 75
Cooking "	40 to 50	Fleece Wool,	40 to 43
Winter "	67 to 100	Pulled Wool,	43 to 45
Butter	15 to 17	Sheep Skins,	1 00 to 150
Cheese,	8 to 10	Hides,	5½ to 6
Eggs,	15 to 16	Calf Skins,	7 to 8
Lard,	12 to 13	Lamb Skins,	75 to 1 00
Round Hog,	$6 00 to 6 50		

BRIGHTON MARKET---Feb. 13.

At market, 690 Beeves, 95 Stores, 1300 Sheep and Lambs and 250 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $7,00; first quality $6,50; second do., $6,25; third do. $5,25 @ 5,50.

Working Oxen—None.

Milch Cows—$39 @ $46; common $20 @ $21,

Veal Calves—None.

Yearlings—$8 @ $9; two years old $18 @ $19; three years old $21 @ $22.

Hides—5½ @ 6c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.

Tallow—Sales at 6c @ 6½c ℔ lb.

Pelts—$1,25 @ $1,50.

Sheep and Lambs—$2,75 @ $3,00; extra 3,50 @ 4,50.

Swine—Stores wholesale 4½ @5 c.; retail 5 @ 6c.

Fat hogs—Undressed, 4c; corn fed, 4½c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 28 to 34 ℔ cent.

Remarks—Beef cattle sell about the same as last week, except a few very extra pairs. Sheep sell quick at last week's prices. Swine are dull; prices much the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET....Feb. 15.

FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at $5 25 @ 5 50; $5 75 @ 5 87½ for fancy; $6 00 @ 6 12 for extras; $6 12 a 7 25 for superior, including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour $7 @ 8 75 ℔ bbl. for choice Baltimore brands.

CORN—Western yellow, 68 @ 72c. per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 41 @ 43c ℔ bushel.

RYE—77c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at $15 to $16.

NEW YORK MARKET....Feb. 17.

Flour—State and western steady—Superfine State 5,00 a 5,70; extra 6,90 a 6,00; round hoop Ohio 6,10 a 6,15; superfine western 5,60a 5,75; common to good extra western 5,90 a 6,10; Southern—mixed to good 6,10 a 6,35; fancy and extra 6,45 a 7,25. Canada quiet—superfine 5,65 a 5,70; extra 5,95 a 6,15.

Wheat—dull—Chicago Spring 1,31 @ 1,35; Milwaukee club 1,30 a 1,38; red winter western 1,38 a 1,40; Iowa amber 1,50 a 1,38; Michigan amber 1,46 a 1,50.

Corn—dull—mixed western 65 a 66.

Special Notices.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

Public Speakers and Singers.

"That trouble in my throat, (for which the "Troches is a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
REV. H. W. BEECHER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

"Contain no opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"I have been much afflicted with Bronchial Affection, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice."
REV. T. E. BLACK.

Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the throat. But from a moderate use of the Troches, I now find myself able to preach nightly for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
REV. E. B. BUCKMAN, A. B.
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

CAUTION. As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Kennebec Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

A meeting of the members of the above Society resident in this city, will be held at the office of Wm. Gastin, Jr., Esq. on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of three delegates to the annual meeting of said Society, which will be held in Gardiner, on Saturday, March 1, 1862.

Per order,
HOWARD PETTENGILL.
Augusta, Feb. 17, 1862.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives.

No. 34 is a prescription put up in neat boxes at 25 cents for the cure of billiousness. Sold by

Sold by W. F. Kinsman, Augusta; W. T. Phillips, wholesale, Portland, Me.; M. S. Burr & Co., wholesale, Boston, Mass., or sent any where on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box, by Philip Lee 139 William street, New York.

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 14th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Gardiner Beal of the 15th Me. Regiment, to Sarah E. Sawtelle, both of A.

In Livermore, Feb. 6th, by Rev. S. M. Hunscom, Reuben P. Weld of Livermore, to Abastar Millett Wentworth.

In Gardiner, Thomas Holbrook, Jr., to Mary J. Farnham; Moses B. McCausland to Mercy A. Libbey.

In Hampden, Mark Folso to Helen A. Pierce.

In Mercer, Orrin S. Welch to Maria Hoskdon.

In Skowhegan, Luke F. Houghton to Clarinda M. Collins.

In Waterville, John Ward to Abbie J. Brown.

In Springvale, George A. Rollins to Marcia Merrill.

In Montville, David Norton, Esq., to Mrs. Lucy Dodge.

In Albion, Greenleaf Ricker to Martha F. Elliot.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 13th at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Bittues, David A. Blake of Co. I, Maine Cavalry, a native of Sandwich, Mass., aged 21 years; Feb. 17th, Mary Ella, only child of R. Y. and Susan R. Crockett, aged 3 years 10 months;

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet, warm breath,
For a strange chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death,
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go,
Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers,
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears,
Kneel beside me, husband, dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears.
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day,
It may leave an angel's blessing,
When it vanishes away,

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If, in after years, beside thee
Sits another in my chair
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair—

If a cherub calls thee "father,"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first-born, O, my husband!
Turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother,
You will call her by my name?
Shield her from the winds of sorrow:
If she err, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping,
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets
When my voice in blessing falls.
And her soft black eyes will brighten
With a wonder whence it came,
In my heart when years pass o'er her,
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ill, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth: if uncancelled,
Then he seals it for the skies,
And the right hand angel weepeth,
Bending low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Scaling up the good for heaven,
Striving that the midnight watches
Find no misdeed unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod!
Oh! love the jewel given us,
As I love thee next to God.

Our Story-Teller.

LACENAIRE.

In the middle of January, 1835, a fashionable dressed traveller, while making a halt at Beaune, in Burgundy, was brought before the magistrate to explain a swindling transaction of which he was accused. He was also charged with assuming the false name of Jacob Levi. He protested so vehemently his innocence of both these charges, in such correct, fluent, and clear language, that the magistrate was about to discharge him, when the king's attorney, wishing for further information, ordered him to be detained as a precautionary measure.

A few days afterwards the Beaune police were not a little astonished to learn that their chance prisoner was no other than the famous Lacenaire, whom the authorities had been in search for, as the author, amongst other crimes of a double murder recently committed in the Passage of the Red Horse, Paris.

The noise which Lacenaire's trial for this crime made throughout the whole of France is still remembered. There was revealed to the wondering Parisians a speculator in whose eyes a murder was merely a matter of business—a man who conceived and calculated the chances of an assassination with the coolness of a banker, and who performed the operation with the calmness of a surgeon. He made some people shudder, attracted others, and found enthusiastic admirers. He received visitors who were urgent to the point of importunity, and—who would believe it?—scented and sympathetic notes from not a few women of fashion. For more than two months, Paris would listen to and talk of nothing else than the adventures of Lacenaire, who remains fixed in the popular imagination as the type of the polished, methodical, and lettered villain.

Pierre Francois Lacenaire was born in 1800, at Frencheville, a village in the environs of Lyons. He was the fourth child of a man past the middle age, possessed a fortune of twenty thousand pounds acquired in a business partnership, and which was afterwards lost in unlucky adventures. His birth was regarded by his parents as a misfortune rather than a happiness; he was treated like an unwelcome guest, and soon sent out to nurse. The elder brother was afterwards the favorite. The younger in consequence of this injustice, became a jealous, ill-tempered, cunning boy. His natural intelligence told him that he was not wanted; he was delighted at being sent to the college of Saint Chamond, some twenty miles off, where he made rapid progress, and gained four prizes in the course of twelve months.

On his return for the vacation, with these proofs of good conduct, he received a temporary manifestation of parental affection. "It is certain," Lacenaire afterwards asserted, "that if my mother had continued to treat me with the same affection, she would have changed her own destiny, and mine also." Perhaps so; for, in truth, as soon as these brief moments of tenderness had once passed away, Lacenaire behaved to his mother with the cold reserve, the silence and the stiffness which her early unkindness had inspired.

From that time forward it was he who was always in the wrong. He was expelled from Saint Chamond, then from the Seminary of Alix, then from the Lyceum of Lyons, unjustly, it is said. At the latter establishment, in consequence of his father's entreaties, he was again received as a day pupil only, of which he took advantage by truanting and spending his time in low public houses. Such amusements are expensive. Consequently he made a tool of his elder brother to rob their mother; which went on until a quarrel about a Louis d'or put an end to the horrid partnership. Neither reform nor repentance followed.

One day he and his father happened to cross the Place des Tarreaux. They were not aware that an execution was going to take place, until they found themselves in front of the guillotine. M. Lacenaire in a rage with his son for the commission of some fresh offence, stopped short, and pointing to the scaffold, said, "Look there; if you don't alter, that's how you'll finish!"

"From that moment," Lacenaire subsequently related, "a link seemed to exist between myself and the fearful machine. I often thought of it without knowing why. At last I became so accustomed to the idea that I fancied I could not die in any other way. How often I have been guillotined in my dreams!"

He was dismissed from the College of Chambers for fighting with a priest. An attorney's office, a notary's office, and a bank, had in succession the honor of his transitional presence. Accused of appropriating ten francs, he denied it with the indignant protestation, "I am not yet a thief!" He ran away to Paris with the illusion that he could gain his livelihood by literature, and at the same time lead a life of idleness. Soon undeceived, he enlisted for a soldier under a false name. Insubordinate and dishonest, he deserted to escape the sentence of a court martial, and traveled homewards. An aunt lent him three hundred francs, which he risked and lost at play. Unabashed, he returned to the poor woman, and squeezed out of her three hundred francs more. In three strokes the gaming table had devoured them all.

Extortion and forgery were the natural consequences of theft. "Send me money by return post," he wrote to his brother, "or I will get some in a way that won't please the family." No money came, but plenty of good advice; so the forged bills were put in circulation, which the wretched father, already in pecuniary difficulties, bought up or stifled at a sacrifice of five thousand francs. After braving for a while the scorn and anger of his native town, he retreated first to Switzerland, and afterwards to Italy. At Verona, advancing in the career of crime, he became an assassin. He there committed the first murder. So that, when he returned to Paris, robbery was his profession; homicide only an occasional excitement.

But the criminal intellect ripenes fast. One Baton suggested the idea of making wholesale cold blooded murder (as an easy means of robbery) the profession. The proposed victims were clerks of bankers, whose duty is to collect money about town. Baton himself was too weak and too cowardly to serve as an active accomplice. A swindling transaction about a carriage procured Lacenaire a twelve-month's imprisonment at Poissy, where he composed plenty of verses, and found what he had been long seeking, a young man named Avril, a human animal, strong, hot-blooded, sensual, obstinate, improvident, whom he dazzled by his intelectual superiority, and tempted to become the ready instrument of any crime, so that it did but bring in money.

Baton, the accomplice in the scheme of murdering bankers' clerks for the cash they had collected, was also a dancer at the theatre of the Ambigu Comique, and through him Lacenaire contrived to obtain access to the theatre. He was passionately fond of dramatic art and artists, and succeeded in making acquaintance with several of them, particularly with M. Albert, then one of the stars of the Boulevard. No one was less like a malefactor in appearance than the well gloved scoundrel.

One day he happened to be at the rehearsal of a new piece, when one of the scene shifters fell from the flies and broke his leg. Albert who had a part in the piece, proposed a subscription in favor of the sufferer. The idea was taken up immediately, and the poor fellow received assistance and some money in consequence. Lacenaire wrote verses on the kind action he had witnessed, and dedicated them to Albert, praising his dramatic triumphs, the epistle was signed, for very good reasons, with a name which was not exactly that of the author. All men, without exception, are fond of praise; but dramatic artists are so avid of the incense, that when deprived of it, they pine away like creatures that are stinted of vital air. Albert was neither better nor worse than the rest of his colleagues in this respect, and could not feel otherwise than pleased at the compliments in rhyme addressed to him. He thanked the versificator, and, as in duty bound, invited him to call upon him. Lacenaire took advantage of the permission, and paid frequent visits to his new acquaintance. Their conversation almost always turned upon theatrical matters.

"I like your acting," he often said to Albert "It stirs me and lays hold of me. You sometimes carry your effects to the utmost, occasionally you even exaggerate; but there is no harm in that. On the stage, you know, you must hit hard to strike home. That's Voltaire's opinion; and I had rather see you outstretch the meaning of a part than leave the public uninformed of the intention of the character."

After every new creation the actor received from his habitual admirer the warmest compliments, occasionally mingled with just and intelligent criticisms. His guest, moreover, was a strict observer of the rules of politeness, full of tact and knowledge of the world, who never committed an indiscretion, nor intruded himself on the artist's friends who happened to be thrown in his way.

All at once this familiar disappeared, and, after a certain time, the host forgot him. A few months later all Paris was in excitement about a trial. Albert, like everybody else, was tempted to witness the development of the judicial drama, and made his way into the palace of justice. He obtained a place very near the bench. What was his surprise, in glancing at the three accomplices, to recognize in the grand criminal his panegyrist of the Ambigu, the accustomed laureat of his triumphs! Lacenaire, smiling, gave him a slight but friendly nod; Albert, overcome by the shock, was siezed on the spot with jaundice, which he did not get rid of for a couple of years.

Lacenaire, an amateur of the drama, and short of cash, had previously paid a visit to M. Scribe, the fertile dramatic author, with the intention of putting his liberality to the test, and in case of refusal, of nailing him with a dagger to his desk, and then making off with anything he could lay hands on. M. Scribe, without allowing him to finish his story, took a couple of Louis d'ors out of his drawer, and said:

"Accept this, you are in distress. I have no occasion to learn any further particulars."

Lacenaire, touched by his generosity, stammered out his thanks, and retired.

"Note the effect of benevolence!" he afterward said. "I went to M. Scribe with the intention of murdering him; but ever since that day, I remember him with gratitude."

The adventure which led to the final catastrophe was this: In 1829, at Poissy, Lacenaire became acquainted with one Chardon, a thief. Chardon tried to hide his vices under the mask of religion, and sold devotion 1 emblems made of spun glass. He tacked to his name the title of "Brother of the Charity of Sainte Camille," and in a petition addressed to the Queen Marie Amelie he prayed for the establishment of a conventual hospital for men. He lodged with his aged mother, the widow of Chardon, on the first floor of the Passage of Cheval Rouge, between Rue St. Martin and Rue de Ponceau. Lacenaire had a deadly quarrel in prison with Chardon about money matters, and ever since their liberation they had carefully avoided each other.

One Germain, also an ex-prisoner of Poissy, called unexpectedly on Baton, his friend, and found him busy writing with Lacenaire. He immediately reported the circumstance to Chardon, whom he constantly visited, bitterly hating him all the while.

"They are up to forgery," said the pretended brother of charity, with that instinctive certainty peculiar to old offenders, and he was right. "But Lacenaire had better take care! I will get him arrested!"

Germain, who was the most perfidious and active of mischief-makers, lost no time in acquainting Lacenaire with the temper of his old companion in captivity; assuring him, besides that Chardon kept in a closet a quantity of silver plate and of large gold pieces with the effigy of Henri the fifth, and, among other sums of money, a donation of 10,000f from Queen Marie Amelie, destined to the building of the conventual hospital invented by the false begging friar.

"Chardon is easy enough to clean out," added Germain, in Baton's presence. "All you want is false keys, which I can get you, as well as rendering other services. What say you to the job?"

"That I'll not have anything to do with it," replied Lacenaire, mistrusting both of the parties present. "I have no faith in Chardon's money, and, in any case, I am the last man to do him any injury." He had conceived a surer plan than that. "If I rob him with false keys," he thought, "he knows very well who to suspect; but if I silence him—"

So he spoke to Avril of the closet in question, as if it had been a gold mine, inflaming his imagination, but giving no hint of intended murder; all the while, he insisted strongly on the risk they run, from Chardon and his mother, after the robbery. Avril then proposed to make an end of the mother and son; it was what Lacenaire wanted. The bargain was made.

But next day Avril had considered the matter.

"I can't make up my mind," he said. "I know what you are; as soon as you have got me under your thumb, you will—"

"Those who are not first to betray me never need fear anything."

"I don't care. I can't make up my mind to-day."

"Very well. Let's say no more about it."

For a whole week the subject was not once mentioned, though it was never once out of Lacenaire's thoughts. He knew what would happen when the screw began to pinch. Money began to be scarce. The partners lived in an ill-famed lodging, kept by an old woman, the Widow Duforest. Avril grew thirstier and thirstier; the widow began to refuse wine and brandy. Avril was thoughtful—a bad sign. His depression increased—which was what his horrible companion wanted. He made allusions to Chardon's famous closet, and directed the conversation to that individual's circumstances. Lacenaire, observing he was coming round, dropped the subject, and left Avril to his own reflections. The one, cool and malevolent as a serpent coiled in the midst of a thicket, was in no hurry to act, being sure of the effects of his poison; the other, whose brain already boiled with murder, was the tiger spurred on by hunger, ready to spring on his prey.

On Sunday morning, the 14th of December, 1834, Lacenaire cast a cold and sidelong glance on his comrade, who, half slumbering, half awake, was agitated by the hallucinations of anticipated crime. The morning was dull and foggy; the sky heavy and lowering.

"If you like," said Avril, stretching himself, we will go and see Chardon to-day. I have made up my mind at last."

"Very well; but let us breakfast before we go," replied Lacenaire, with the utmost composure.

So they went and had their meal outside the Barriers. The greasy and red-stained table-cloth suggested jokes about the work in hand, and they drank an extra bottle or two in earnest of the expected devil-send. When they reached the passage of the Cheval Rouge, the clock of St. Nicholas-des-Champs struck one in the afternoon. They inquired of the porter for Chardon, the son; he was out. Doubting the porter's veracity, they went up stairs and knocked at the door. No answer. They went down again, and were going away, when Chardon, stepping out of a register office in the passage, met them.

"We were going to see you," said Lecenaire.

"Come along, then," answered Chardon.

Never was there—not even Burke's—a better den for butchery. A dark corkscrew staircase with narrow, muddy stairs, and greasy rope by way of balustrade, conducted to an isolated apartment, where, after a few commonplace sentences, Avril seized Chardon by the throat, Lacenaire drew out of his pocket a long packing-needle fixed in a cork as a handle, and with it struck him first behind and then in front. Chardon was in his shirt-sleeves, and was, besides, exhausted with enervating debauchery. He tried to call for help; his voice was stifled. He fell and his legs convulsively kicked against and opened a little buffet full of plate.

Lacenaire then left them, and went into the next room. The old mother was fast asleep. He murdered her with the same instrument that had slain the son. He used such violence that the packing needle pierced through its handle of cork and wounded the assassin in the hand. They covered the old womau's corpse with the mattress and blankets, and then set to rob. In the widow's closet they found 500 francs, four or five silver forks and spoons, and a soup ladle. Avril took possession of the plate; Lacenaire took the money, and ivory Virgin, and Chardon's own cloak, which he put on with a laugh. They left the house at last, with blood-stained hands and linen. They first went into a cafe, where rinsed their fingers by stealth in a glass of sugar and water; thence to the Turkish baths, where they washed their clothes. After these horrible ablutions, they proceeded to a public house on the Boulevard du Temple. Thence, Avril slipped away alone, to sell the plate to receivers of stolen goods and the cloak to an old clothes man. He brought back 200 francs, the amount of the plate, and twenty francs, the price of the cloak. The Ivory Virgin was thrown in the Seine. The money earned by the crime was divided the same evening. The murderers enjoyed a hearty dinner, drinking between them nine bottles of wine, and finished their evening at the Varieties, where, said Lacenaire, "they were highly amused."

This murder did not divert the wretched confederates from their systematic plan of murdering bankers' clerks. Indeed, they took steps to carry it out the very next day, December 15, 1834. That afternoon they observed at the door of No. 66 Rue Montorgueil a card announcing that a small suite of rooms was to be let immediately. It consisted of two chambers and an ante-chamber, and being on the fourth floor was capitally suited for their purpose. Three days afterwards the first of the two rooms was furnished with a few squalid articles; the furniture of the second room consisted of one of those immense hampers called a "manua," (intended for the provisional reception of the victim's body,) and upon it a board serving for a table, with a pen, paper, an inkstand, and a round bag stuffed with straw to represent five franc pieces; a considerable quantity of straw was also strewn in one of the corners of the room. Lacenaire and Avril lodged six days in this apartment. The former was employed in forging the papers necessary for their terrible scheme; but, before the day of the crime arrived, Avril, yielding to his brutal instincts, got arrested on the Boulevard for quarreling with the police about a dissolute woman. Here, then, we have No. 1 of the brigands caught, never to get loose again, and that quite irrespective of the deed which called aloud for vengeance.

Avril being thus forced out of partnership, Baton, in spite of his want of energy, offered himself to fill the vacancy, strongly urging the facility with which bankers' clerks might be made their prey. Lacenaire contrived so well that a victim was expected on the 31st. Meanwhile a young man named Francois, an old offender, called on him to borrow a few sous; the police were in search of him for a theft lately committed.

"If I am caught," he said, "I shall be sentenced for life. I don't know where to go to; I would commit a murder for twenty francs."

"Really?" said Baton, pricking up his ears. "I have had the offer of a job which is better than that; but I am indisposed; I can't undertake it. If you like, I will introduce you to the party."

Accordingly, Francois was accepted. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the clerk, named Generay, presented himself at the lodging. He had about twelve hundred francs in bank notes. He knocked, was let in, and the door instantly closed after him. As Francois tried to snatch the money-bag, and Lacenaire struck him a violent blow with a pointed instrument on the left shoulder, Generay began shouting "thieves! murder!" with all his might, and, after a struggle, got loose; at which the robbers made their escape down stairs into the street, as if they had been the parties attacked instead of the aggressors. Francois tried to gain time by shutting the door upon Lacenaire, and so causing him to be taken; but the latch went with a string and was easily opened. Generay at first attempted to pursue them, but was soon obliged to give it up; his wound, although deep, did not turn out to be dangerous.

After the failure, Lacenaire amused himself in a reading-room, till he joined Francois on the Boulevard du Temple, where they dined. To make up for their ill success, they stole a clock from a shop in the Rue Richelieu. Three days afterwards Francois, who had spent his share of the proceeds, was taken up for a piece of swindling committed some time previously. Brigand No. 2 is caught, never to recover liberty, in consequence of something quite unconnected with the principal misdeed.

Lacenaire, after winning three hundred francs at play, and having nothing particular to do in town, thought fit like other Parisian celebrities in vacation time to take a jaunt into the country—a most imprudent move. There comes a time in criminal biography, when the guilty party hovers about the scaffold as the moth circles round the flame of a candle. Lacenaire, who had remained peacefully on the scene of his crimes without being molested in any way—who had squandered the price of blood in the most frequented taverns of the Boulevards—Lacenaire, the brigand No. 3, set off to be arrested, as we have commenced by stating, in a small provincial town, as a vulgar cheat. He might well impatiently say to the magistrate who took much pains to investigate these peccadilloes, "really monsieur, you put me in mind of a surgeon who should carefully cut the corns on a patient's foot before amputating the leg itself." On another occasion he remarked, in reference to his journey back to the capital, "I was very glad to get to Paris; I always wished to die there. I must confess that it would have annoyed me very much to have to do with a country executioner!"

The heads of the police tried hard to learn the names of his accomplices. "We reprobates," he answered, "take a pride in never betraying our associates, unless they first betray us or try to injure us. That's our honesty."

"But you had something to do with the murder of the Chardons?" was subsequently asked.

"No," replied the prisoner laconically, without displaying the slightest emotion.

"Well, we know that you have committed it, and that the person who told is Francois."

"If what you say is true, you shall have Francois bound hand and foot."

Convinced also that Avril (enraged at not being concerned in the affair of the Rue Montorgueil, which he believed had been a great success) had really tried to get him arrested out of revenge, he considered himself disengaged from his former friend, and requested to be confronted with both the traitors. The interval was cruel for the culprits; they bowed the head before Lacenaire, who treated them like revolted slaves.

"You have betrayed me. Very well, both your heads shall fall with mine. Francois was my accomplice in the trap laid in the Rue Montorgueil. As for Avril, he as well as I struck Chardon in the Passage of the Cheval Rouge."

No one, hitherto, suspected the amount of Avril's culpability. To complete his revenge, Lacenaire added that the crime was to have been committed with the little fellow Baton; but that, on the way to the victim's lodging, his companion's paleness made him defer the business and take Avril as a more suitable agent.

A few weeks after Lacenaire's capture the noise of his exploits, his conversations, and especially his verses, completely occupied the trumpet of fame. The Parisians were astonished at the cynicism of his theroies. The fools "who constitutes the majority since the days of Adam," were surprised at the sight of a murderer who spoke French correctly. Novel readers declared that he resembled Lord Ruthuven the Vampire. The blue-stockings were all excitement, and admired the assassin who was in love with a sylphide—as Lacenaire styled his poetical Egeria. Other women took great interest in a criminal who published reveries, souvenirs, love songs and prayers, and they mourned over the wolf who was moved to tears by the perusal of pastoral poetry. But Lacenaire, instead of being as etherial as these charming creatures believed, was the incarnation of materialism.

At the trial his appearance was youthful, fresh, elegant, with a smiling and pleasant countenance, relieved by a silky moustache. He regarded the audience complacently. The gravity of his position did not extinguish his literary mania; he caused to be handed around the court verses, in which he claimed the authorship of a then popular ballad. His sole anxiety seemed to consist in proving the guilt of Avril and Francois. Without either raising or lowering his voice, he entered into the minutest details respecting the localities and circumstances of the crimes. He employed the most accurate expressions. You might have taken him for a scientific lecturer expounding a theory to his pupils. While the police were giving their evidence he amused himself with reading the *Journal des Debats*. The effort this assumed indifference cost him may be conceived from the fact that, during his imprisonment, he drank as many as twelve bottles of wine in one day, without being intoxicated.

Lacenaire and Avril were condemned to death, Francois to hard labor for life.

"Francois has saved his head," said Lacenaire, as he rose to leave the court, "but it will not be for long."

After the condemnation he was much more anxious about the publication of his Memoirs, the composition of his verses, and correction of his proofs, than about the shocking end which awaited him. His daily occupations consisted in receiving visits, writing letters, reading the journals, and carrying on a paper war with *The Corsair*, and he thought a great deal more of a person whom he accused of plagiarising his ballads than he did of Francois and Avril. The latter criminal's mind underwent a complete change. His anger against Lacenaire had almost entirely evaporated. Like a soldier who had repented of having threatened his superior, Avril let fall expressions intimating a desire for reconciliation with his former chief; in consequence of which, Lacenaire admitted his quondam friend to a supper. To all religious exhortations he continued obdurately deaf, cherishing his literary vanity almost to the last moment. "Victor Hugo," he said, "has made a capital book on The Last Day of a Condemned Criminal, but I am certain that if I but had the time, I could beat him into fits. And yet, wherever people may say, M. Hugo is a man of talent."

At the place of execution a score of National Guards, in uniform, who had rushed away from their respective posts, several dramatic artists, some workman on their way to their labors, detained by the torchlight preparations, a few ladies in carriages returning from an official ball and in search of violent emotions, were already in waiting. The rest of the spectators were disolute women, and that scum of the population which is met on the way to all executions.

Avril walked firmly and deliberately to the guillotine, with the air of a man who is entering a tea garden. Lacenaire was slower in his movements, and while his accomplice was under the hands of the executioner, he inquired of Mr. Allard whether such and such a person was there, exactly like an actor waiting on the wing to go upon the stage. He then made a slight signal to the sous-chef of the police of surety; the functionary approached.

"Would you kindly allow me the satisfaction of embracing you, Monsieur Canler?" he said in an under tone.

"Faith, no—I think not, the other replied, after some hesitation. "Last night I would have done it with pleasure; but to-day, in the presence of all these people—honestly, I do not care about it."

The executioner of Beauvais had come to assist his Parisian colleague. To prevent Lacenaire from beholding Avril's execution, he wanted to make him turn his back on the machine. With that ceremonious politeness which never left him, Lacenaire said, "Monsieur le Bourreau, would you be good enough to let me see Avril?" And he did actually see the head fall; and the prolongation of his own agony punished him for his bravado.

The guillotine was very old; no workman in Paris could be persuaded to repair it, and the executioner and his assistants were obliged to mend it themselves, from time to time, as best they could. Lacenaire walked up the steps; soon his head was thrust through the red aperture.

He was in that horrible position for more than a minute—an immense interval at such a time—and still the blade did not slip in the groove, which had swelled and was too tight for it. Instead of falling on his neck, the triangular knife stuck by the way. They were obliged to draw it up again. During this interval, by a supreme effort, Lacenaire raised himself on his elbows, and steadily looked up at the instrument of death.

Perhaps at that conclusive moment he was preparing to utter a final sarcasm, for his mouth contracted, as if to scoff; but death swept off the pleasantry that was hovering upon his pallid lips.

M. Victor Cochinat, from whose memoir the above account is abbreviated, was shown the hand of Lacenaire, "preserved by a chemical process." It is the most repulsive hand that ever was seen. The fingers, lean and thoroughly *canaillet*, flattened and broad at their extremities, like the heads of deadly serpents, betray a crawling cruelty of disposition. The hairs which cover the back of the hand shine with red reflections, like a prism held against the light.—*All the Year Round.*

The War for the Union.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

Full Particulars.

The army correspondent of the Boston *Journal* furnishes the following interesting account of the expedition up the Tennessee river under Commodore Foote and the capture of Fort Henry. The details communicated to the writer by Com. Foote himself, immediately after the capture, are therefore authentic and reliable:

FORT HENRY.

When the rebels took possession of Columbus, and made a stand at Bowling Green, they saw the necessity of also shutting the two gates midway the two places—the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, which open into the heart of the seceded States. Taking now the map, you will observe that the two rivers are very near together at the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee. Two important points were selected on those rivers, near the State line—strong natural positions which military science and engineering had made, it was thought, impregnable to any attack by land or water. The points selected are below the railroad which connects Memphis with Bowling Green, thus guarding against any interruption of communication, a matter very important to the rebels, not only in subsisting their armies, but in enabling them to transfer troops from either division, as might be necessary to counteract our movements.

The point selected for fortification on the Tennessee is about ninety miles from the Ohio river, at Pine Bluff landing. On the east side, where, in addition to the strong battery commanding the river, there was an entrenched camp, protected on both flanks by creeks and a pond, and on the river by felled trees, for a long distance. The river at this point runs nearly due north. A mile and a quarter below the fort is Panther Island, heavily wooded. The channel on the east side of the island is impassable at low water, the main channel being on the west side. The rebel engineer, therefore, in constructing the work, arranged the angles and faces to command the main channel, but had taken into account the contingency of high water, and had planted torpedoes in the east passage, which were fished up by Commodore Foote, without difficulty. Three were first taken up, and all but one was found to be so moist that they would not have exploded.

The front face of the fort is about twenty feet above the water. It contains four or five acres, and the entrenched camp about thirty acres.

You can obtain an idea of the relative positions by standing facing the north, and raising your right arm, half bent, till your hand is on a level with your face. Your arm represents the river. The fort is at your elbow, in position to send a raking fire down toward your wrist. Midway between the wrist and above the elbow you are to locate the creeks, which will almost enclose the intrenched camp behind the fort. Right in front of your face you are to locate a high bluff, one hundred feet high, with a redan, which commands the fort on the opposite side of the river.

The country around is much broken, and intersected by creeks, and covered with forests. At one angle of the encampment there is a road which leads to the town of Dover, on the Cumberland, twelve miles distant. The magazine is in the centre of the work, and is well protected. The fort and the camp are both surrounded by ditches.

THE PLAN OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition was a combined land and naval force, although the fighting was done wholly by the naval force, which was commanded by Commodore Andrew H. Foote. The boats were the Cincinnati, Commodore Foote's flag ship, Capt. R. N. Stembel; St. Louis, Commander Leonard Paulding; Carondelet, Commander Henry Walker; Essex, Commander H. D. Porter, each, with the exception of the Essex, carrying thirteen guns, and all iron clad. Also the Conestogs, Lieut. Phelps; Lexington, Lieut. J. W. Shirk, and Taylor, Lieut. Gwin, carrying seven guns each, but not iron clad.

The land force was commanded by Gen. Grant, and was composed of Gen. McClernand's division—the first brigade, commanded by Col. Oglesby, consisting of the 8th, 18th, 20th, 30th, 31st Illinois infantry, Schwartz's battery of four 6-pound guns and two 12-pound howitzers, Dresser's battery of 6-pound rifled guns, and Stewart's Dallin's, O'Harriutt's and Carmichael's companies of cavalry. The second brigade was commanded by Col. W. H. L. Wallace, and consisted of the 11th, 20th, 45th, 48th Illinois infantry, Taylor's battery of four 6-pound and two 12-pound howitzers, McAlister's battery of three 20-pound siege guns, Co. D, 1st Minnesota artillery, four 20-pound Parrott guns, and the 14th Illinois cavalry.

Gen. Smith's division, consisting of the 9th, 12th, 40th, 41st Illinois Infantry, 11th, and 23d Indiana, 8th Missouri, 2d Illinois cavalry, Hopkins', Willard's and Buell's batteries, Thielman's cavalry. The entire land force is estimated at about eighteen thousand.

The land forces were embarked on large passenger steamboats at Cairo, Paducah and Smithland, those from Smithland having been sent for after the arrival of the expedition, as Gen. Grant received information that the rebels had a force of twenty thousand men.

The expedition on the advance, which left Cairo, reached Pine Bluff landing on Tuesday, and disembarked on the east side of the river, the steamboats being immediately sent back to Paducah for General Smith's division. On Wednesday several scouting parties were sent out. Capt. Dallin's company of cavalry, about three miles north of Fort Henry. Three rebels and one of our men were killed, and the rebels driven to their intrenchments. Another party destroyed the telegraph running to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. This was all the land operations previous to the engagement, which took place on Thursday the 6th inst. On Wednesday night the transports returned, bringing General Smith's division from Paducah, and Colonel Wallace's from Smithland, which were landed on the west side of the river during a thunder storm, which lasted through the night, and which brought on Thursday a flood of water into the Tennessee, already much swollen. The river on Thursday rose two feet, filled all the creeks, and rendered the movement of the land force an exceedingly difficult operation.

PLAN OF ATTACK.

A combined plan of attack was agreed upon. Commodore Foote was to steam up the Western or shallow channel now containing water sufficient to float the boats over all obstructions, while the force under McClernand should gain the rear of the camp. At the same time Gen. Smith was to move upon the other bank and attack the redan. A reconnoissance showed that the largest portion of the rebels were within their intrenchments, and that the force in the redan was comparatively small. Commodore Foote being aware of the condition of the roads, desired Gen. Grant to move at an earlier hour than had been assigned for the gunboats, but Gen. Grant was confident his forces could reach their positions in time. In this he was undoubtedly mistaken, as the sequel proved. The distance was much greater than had been supposed, and the roads were mortar-beds after one regiment had passed. Gen. Grant did not accompany the column, but remained by the river. Commodore Foote assured him that the troops would be behind, informed him that he should proceed upon the Fort and added, "Is hall take it before you get there with your forces."

THE ATTACK.

The gunboats were anchored four miles below the fort, opposite Gen. Grant's camp. At half-past ten o'clock a signal was made for them to get under way, and in a few minutes the fires which had been banked up were in full blast. Commodore Foote had prepared his instructions several days previously, and upon mature thought saw nothing to be changed. They were brief and plain. The three iron-clad boats were to keep in a line with him, steadily advance and keep hows on—to do just as he did. The three not clad were to follow at a proper distance in the rear, and throw shells over those in advance.

To the commanders and crew he said, that in a battle it was very necessary to success that they should keep cool. He desired them to fire with deliberate aim and not to attempt rapid firing, for three reasons, viz: that with rapid firing there was always a waste of ammunition; that their range would be wild; that the enemy would be encouraged unless the fire was effectual; that it was desirable not to heat the guns.

With these instructions he slowly lead his fleet up the shallow channel under cover of the island, thus avoiding long range shot from the rifled guns which it was known the enemy had in position to sweep the main channel. He steamed slow to allow the troops time to gain their position.

The columns of troops were in motion. At starting the bands enlivened the movement, till the horrible condition of the roads compelled them to cease.

The fleet slowly gained the head of the island and came into position.

The distance from the head of the island to the fort is a mile and a quarter. As soon as the four boats came into position, the Cincinnati opened fire at thirty-four minutes past twelve o'clock, with an 8-inch Dahlgren gun, throwing a shell with a fifteen second fuse into the fort. The Carondalet and the St. Louis each gave the same kind of missile, while the Essex threw an eighty pound shell.

The rebels instantly replied, and the firing became general though not at first rapid. The commanders obeyed the instructions, kept their boats in a line with the Cincinnati, and fired with deliberate aim. The consequence was that almost every shell dropped in the right place.

As only the bow guns were used, there were only twelve guns brought to bear upon the fort, and in return about the same number of guns were brought to bear by the rebels upon the boats. As soon as the four boats were sufficiently advanced, the Lexington, Taylor and Conestoga reached the head of the island, elevated their guns and joined in the fight, taking deliberate aim and dropping their shell into the fort and camp.

Steadily onward moved the boats, so nearly equal that at times they were almost in even line, throwing their shells as if practicing at a target.

And now there was a visible commotion in the rebel camp. The first shell from the Cincinnati threw the troops into disorder, and at the fourth round, unable to stand the terrible hail which was bringing sure destruction, they broke and fled, leaving arms, ammunition, provisions, blankets, tents—everything, and poured out of the intrenchment a motly, panic-stricken rabble, taking the road toward Dover. A portion jumped on board a small steamboat which was lying in the creek above the fort and escaped up the river. A few shell from the boats would have stopped them, and doubtless would have caused terrible slaughter, but Commodore Foote had a definite purpose in view—the taking of the fort, and he was not to be swerved from that.

When the cannonade opened, the troops which were marching to gain the rear of the enemy, impeded by the swollen creeks, were not more than half way to their designed positions, but with the first gun from the Cincinnati they gave a loud hurrah, and of their own accord broke into the double-quick, fearing they would be too late to have a hand in it. Their fears were well-grounded, and the promise of Commodore Foote to General Grant was fulfilled, as the sequel will show.

Straight onward moved the boats, swerving neither to the right of left. As they neared the fort their fire became more and more destructive. The sand bags and gabions were knocked about, covering the guns and smothering those who served them. At an early moment in the fight the rifled gun of the rebels burst, but they did not slacken their fire or seem discouraged. They fired with great accuracy, as will be hereafter seen, selecting the weakest points of the gunboats, as their commander, Gen. Tighlman said, for their points of sight. The gunboats were repeatedly hit, and those portions which were not plated with iron were badly riddled.

THE ESSEX DISABLED.

The fight had lasted fifty minutes with scarcely a casualty on our part, when a twenty-four pound shot entered the Essex, passed through the thick oak planking surrounding the boilers and engines, and entered the starboard boiler, instantly disabling her, filling the entire boat with steam, and scalding a large portion of her crew. She at once dropped behind, and floated down with the stream till taken up by a tug and towed to the encampment. The rebels were greatly encouraged. They revived their flagging fire, and evidently felt that victory was still to be theirs. But not for a moment faltered the fleet. They kept right on, straight toward the batteries, as if nothing had happened. They were now in close range. Their shells tore up the embankments as they exploded directly over the guns. One eighty pound shell killed or wounded every person serving one of the guns, while the shots of the enemy which struck the iron paling glanced off, doing no harm.

THE SURRENDER.

There was no sign of backing out—none of stopping on the part of Commodore Foote—and those who beheld the fleet supposed from the indications that he was going to run straight on to the shore and pour in his fire at two rods distance. Such coolness, determination and energy had not been counted on by the rebel General, and at forty-six minutes past one, or one hour and twelve minutes from the commencement of the fight, when the gunboats were within three or four hundred yards of the fort, the rebel flag came down by the run. In an instant all firing ceased. The rebels had raised a white flag, signifying a desire for a truce, but the smoke hid it from view, and no one on board the fleet observed it and the shells were pouring in at a rate which would not admit of delay, after the thought had once taken possession of the rebels' mind that it was time to give in. Conditions were of minor consideration.

The St. Louis being nearest immediately sent a boat on shore and the stars and stripes went up with a wild huzzah from the crews. Gen. Tilghman, who commanded the rebels, asked for Commodore Foote. Word was sent from the Cincinnati that Commodore Foote would be happy to receive him on board that gunboat, and the Cincinnati's gig was sent to the shore. The rebel General entered it and soon stood before the Commodore.

THE INTERVIEW.

General Tilghman asked for terms. "No, sir," said the Commodore, "your surrender must be unconditional."

"Well, sir, if I must surrender, it gives me pleasure to surrender to so brave an officer as you."

"You do perfectly right to surrender, sir; but I should not have surrendered on any condition."

"Why so? I do not understand you."

"Because I was fully determined to capture the fort or go to the bottom."

The rebel General opened his eyes at this remark, but replied, "I thought I had you, Commodore, but you were too much for me."

"But how could you fight against the old flag?"

"Well, it did come hard at first; but if the North had only let us alone there would have been no trouble. But they would not abide by the constitution."

Commodore Foote assured him that he and all the South were mistaken.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

Upon entering the Fort it was found that the rebels had carried nothing away. When the troops fled they left tents, clothes, provisions—all that they had. The ground was strewn with arms of every description, from Minnie muskets, Springfield rifles and Colt's pistols, down to the old flint lock of the 1828 pattern, shot guns—double and single barreled—old fashioned horse pistols, and home made swords and cleavers of the roughest and rudest pattern. One of the last named weapons is before me as I write. It is made evidently an from old bush scythe. It is eighteen inches in length and two in width, with a white oak handle and a guard of wrought iron. The hammer strokes of the smith are visible all over the blade. It would be considered unfit for anything except old junk in the North. It is encased in a tow colored sheep skin sheath, such as the youngest and greenest saddler's apprentice might make if he should try his worst. Here also is an old double-barreled shot gun, with the nipples rusted or burned out. It saw its best days many years ago. Here also is a long, old fashioned heavy rifle, with a splintered stock. But there are also many excellent guns and swords.

There was a large